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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Karpos Statement on START at Geneva Airport	AA 1
U.S., USSR Stands on Strategic Weapons Compared	AA 1
TASS Analyst Kornilov	AA 1
PRAVDA on Proposals [24 Jun]	AA 3
INF Talk Delegations Hold Plenary Meetings	AA 3
22 June Meeting	AA 3
24 June Meeting	AA 3
Columbia Shuttle Launched With Military Hardware	AA 3
Igor Dmitriyev Commentary	AA 4
USSR Chemical Weapons Plan Includes Verification [Aleksandrov]	AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

International Observers Roundtable for 27 Jun [Volskiy, Nekrasov, Andrianov]	CC 1
Soviet-Bulgarian Relations	CC 1
UN Arms Talks	CC 1
U.S. Support for Israel	CC 3
Trade, Economic Sanctions	CC 5
'Gas-for-Pipes' Deal	CC 6
Soviet-French Space Mission	CC 7
Ministers Attend Cardiologists Congress [PRAVDA 21 Jun]	CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Haig Resignation Reported, Mideast Factor Cited	A 1
Initial TASS Report	A 1
Shultz Appointment	A 1
U.S. Reaction	A 1
Unpopular Policies [Alekseyev]	A 2
Link With Lebanon [Kalyagin]	A 2
Blame for Failures, Rivalry [Zorin]	A 3
Reagan's 'Scapegoat' [Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA]	A 4
Reagan CIA Speech Signals Moves Against Third World	A 5
Past, Present Targets [Orlov]	A 5
'Crusade' for U.S. Imperialism [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 26 Jun]	A 6
Reagan's USSR Sales Ban Extension 'Shortsighted' [Ovchinnikov]	A 7

CHINA

RENMIN RIBAO Cites Brezhnev UN Message [PRAVDA 20 Jun]	B 1
Shakov on PRC Chemical Weapons Ban Opposition	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Shitikov Leads Delegation to Mongolia C 1
Talks With Jagbaral C 1
Month of Solidarity With Koreans Gets Under Way C 1
AUCCTU Message C 1
Message From Friendship Societies C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Andropov, Ponomarev Meet With India's Rao D 1
Tashkent Comments on Pakistan's Foreign Policy D 1
Nuclear Capability D 1
Ties With U.S., PRC D 2
Gromyko Meets Bangladesh Leaders in New York [PRAVDA 19 Jun] D 3
Ratification Papers Exchanged With DRA [IZVESTIYA 16 Jun] D 3
Further Report on Trial of Archaeologist in DRA D 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Coverage of USSR-France Space Mission G 1
Brezhnev Congratulates Cosmonauts G 1
Cosmonauts Thank Brezhnev G 1
Space Vehicles Dock G 1
Computer Error Affects Linkup [AFP 26 Jun] G 1
Cosmonauts Begin Work G 2
French Space Official Interviewed [PRAVDA 28 Jun] G 2
Commentary on Pipeline Deal, European Reaction G 3
Gas Commitments Assured [Maksimov] G 3
Derezhov on Gas Deliveries G 4
Italian 'Protest' Noted G 4
Gas Deal, Detente [PRAVDA 28 Jun] G 5
USSR, Austria Reach Gas Delivery Agreement G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Jordan's King Husayn Continues USSR Visit H 1
Arrival in Moscow H 1
Talks With Tikhonov, Gromyko H 1
Arrival in Leningrad H 2
Dinner Speeches H 2
Departure for Amman H 2
Ponomarev, Brutents Meet With LCP Official H 3
TASS Commentator on U.S. Role in Lebanon [Kuvaldin] H 3
Israel Continues 'Barbarities' in Lebanon H 4
PRAVDA: Lebanon Situation 'New Phase' of Camp David [Ovchinnikov] H 5
U.S. Veto of Resolution on Lebanon Draws Comment [Olin] H 6
PLO Official's Statement at Tunis Meeting Noted H 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko Address to Krasnoyarsk Party Plenum [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Jun]	R 1
Gorbachev, Kapitonov Attend AUCCTU Plenum	R 6
Dolgikh, Usubaliyev Address Kirgiz CC Plenum	R 7
Gorbachev, Demichev at Moscow Exhibition [Korshunova in PRAVDA 19 Jun]	R 7
Shevardnadze at S. Ossetian Oblast Meeting	R 8
Aliev Attends 'Political Day' in Azerbaijan	R 8
Nationality Relations Conference in Riga	R 8
Briefs: Lenin Award to Demirchyan	R 8

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 23-25 June Reported	T 1
Briefs: Uzbek Irrigation	T 1

KARPOV STATEMENT ON START AT GENEVA AIRPORT

LD272004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Today the Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva for the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. At the airport the leader of the Soviet delegation, Karpov, made the following statement:

The USSR delegation has arrived in Geneva in order to hold talks with the U.S. delegation on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and to continue that process which is vitally important to the cause of peace which was begun with the SALT-I and SALT-II agreements. The USSR is striving to do everything it should in order to rid people of the nuclear threat, to ensure a peaceful future for all people on earth. Indeed, the pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which was announced in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament is of historic significance.

If the other nuclear powers were to follow the Soviet Union's example, then the likelihood of the occurrence of nuclear war will be virtually reduced to nothing.

This action by the Soviet state should be a great and positive incentive also at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The USSR delegation is entrusted with the mission of trying to achieve at the talks the elaboration of such a decision as would serve the strengthening of international stability and the interests of peace. The Soviet Union favors a Soviet-American agreement which would provide for a significant quantitative reduction of strategic arms and which would, at the same time, establish effective limitations upon their qualitative improvement. Of course, the efforts of both sides are required for the success of the talks. It is therefore extremely important to give them a correct tone at the outset. It is insufficient merely to proclaim a readiness for talks. The main thing is to conduct the matter in practice to the attainment of the most significant mutually acceptable agreements.

THe USSR delegation is ready for constructive and purposeful work. And we are sure that, if a true aspiration is shown also on the American side for the elaboration of an agreement which would be to the full extent based on the principle of equality and equal security and take into account the legitimate interests of both sides, then talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons justify the hopes connected with them by the world public.

The leader of the Soviet delegation also said: In conclusion, I should like to express my gratitude to the Government of Switzerland, the authorities and the inhabitants of Geneva for the hospitality which is invariably enjoyed by the USSR delegation at the Soviet-American talks concerning strategic arms.

U.S., USSR STAND ON STRATEGIC WEAPONS COMPARED

TASS Analyst Kornilov

LD251822 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Limitation of Strategic Armaments: Two Approaches" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As is reported from Washington, a high-placed representative of the U.S. Department of State declared at a meeting with journalists that the United States does not intend to waive its plans of "modernization of strategic nuclear systems", implying above all MX missiles and new sea-based missile systems.

It is not certainly accidental that the statement was made on the eve of the beginning in Geneva of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments. In this connection it is appropriate to cast a glance once again on the initial positions of the sides on the eve of the negotiations.

The Soviet Union, motivated by the desire to lend from the very beginning to the negotiations a purposeful and constructive character, advocates -- and this was clearly stated once again from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly's special session -- that negotiations should, first, really have the aim of limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, but should not serve as a cover-up for continuation of the arms race and breakage of the existing parity. Second, it is necessary that both sides should be conducting negotiations, strictly abiding by the principle of equality and undiminished security.

Washington also advocates in word reduction of strategic armaments. But the stand of the United States before the meeting in Geneva cannot but make one wary. What is the gist of that stand, what is its essence? Its essence is that in Washington they should like to tear from the general context of strategic armaments only one type of these armaments -- the intercontinental ground-based ballistic missiles should be primarily reduced. In other words, it is proposed to reduce that type of strategic means in which the numerical superiority -- if this factor is considered separately, and separately only -- is on the side of the USSR. Deliberately shaded meanwhile is the question of other strategic armaments, the numerical superiority in which, and a big superiority at that, is one the side of the United States.

The so-called "new approach" to the problem of limitation of strategic armaments, proclaimed by the U.S. President in his speech on May 9 in Eureka, is couched in this vein. The statement of the representative of the Department of State which was mentioned above is also in the same vein. It is to be recalled in this connection that in the Soviet Union ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles account for about 70 per cent. But on ballistic missiles of submarines and heavy bombers of the United Sttes there are more than 80 per cent of the warheads -- several times greater than on relevant components of the Soviet strategic forces. And if now, on the eve of the beginning of the negotiations, the representative of the Department of State declares that the United States does not intend to limit deployment of "new sea-based missile systems", i.e. Trident-2 missiles, which, according to the American press itself, by its combat possibilities will surpass the ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, then such a pronouncement can be qualified in no other way but as yet another confirmation of Washington's line that "radical" reductions, which are allegedly advocated by the United States, should be such only for the Soviet side.

In his recent speech in the Senate, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig put foward such a "thesis": The chances to convince the USSR to accept the U.S. proposals for reduction of strategic armaments depend on...congressional support for 180,000-million-dollar plan of the administration to modernize the U.S. strategic forces (this plan envisages the construction of MX missiles, Trident missiles, etc). The same thesis is again cited by a representative of the Department of State. The question involuntarily arises: What a strange "logic" is that of the Washington Department of State which on the eve of the negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments particularly zealously advocates... their build-up? The answer can be found in pronouncements of American politicians themselves, for instance Senator Edward Kennedy, who noted that the essence of Washington's stand is to give the United States a possibility to deploy MX missiles and other new generations of nuclear weapons, though the concerned Americans are by no means after that...

We shall repeat once again: Equality and undiminished security is the firm foundation for negotiations between the United States and the USSR and agreements between them. Provided such an approach, and such approach alone, is it possible to hope on attainment of constructive results in solution of the most important problems of disarmament, what is expected and hoped for by the peoples. [sentence as received]

PRAVDA on Proposals

LD240620 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Contrary to NATO's decision taken under Washington's pressure to deploy nearly 600 medium-rage nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union continues "putting forward proposals aimed at delivering the continent from the threat of being turned into a heap of radioactive ashes, with which the NATO policy is fraught," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

The people of goodwill all over the world, the newspaper points out, cannot but see how the realistic and constructive stand of the USSR, which is permeated with goodwill and readiness for mutually acceptable agreement, is substantiated by practical deeds, including the adoption of unilateral measures.

The Soviet proposals, PRAVDA points out, "lay a solid basis for the attainment of positive results at the Geneva talks. But the NATO leaders apparently see in them only an obstacle in the way of implementing their plans for turning the Western part of the continent into a launching pad for the Pentagon's nuclear missiles. Therefore, no matter is nowadays more important for European nations than putting a stop to the growth of nuclear potentials."

PRAVDA stresses that "the negative factors impeding the process of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe are opposed by weighty positive factors. They are first and foremost the specific peaceable moves and constructive initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Their policy sizeably influences the international situation, gaining growing support from peace champions, fighters for international security and for nuclear-free Europe." Increasingly more people on both sides of the Atlantic, the newspaper notes, understand how well-substantiated and right is the Soviet stand and the USSR's proposals aimed at preserving a rough balance of forces in Europe with their reduction down to a maximum possible low level. Many prominent figures in NATO member-countries, including Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, have welcomed the Soviet initiatives, particularly on introduction of a moratorium. Thus, in the opinion of the Danish premier, this proposal must be an element on the way of the talks.

INF TALK DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETINGS

22 June Meeting

LD221358 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva June 22 TASS -- Today a plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the U.S. at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe took place here.

24 June Meeting

LD241118 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- A plenary meeting between delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has been held here today.

COLUMBIA SHUTTLE LAUNCHED WITH MILITARY HARDWARE

LD272056 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 27 TASS -- The U.S. space shuttle Columbia, was blasted off on its forth and final test flight, on Cape Canaveral (Florida) today. It signifies and end to "innocent", as the newspaper New York TIMES put it, flights of American astronauts. This space program is now put at the Pentagon's service.

Military cargo was placed for the first time aboard Columbia and military tasks are set for the first time to the astronauts -- navy Captain Ken Mattingly and former air force pilot Henry Hartsfield. The Pentagon announced its cargo "top secret" and codenamed it "DOD-82-1".

As far as is known to the press, the cargo includes an infrared range telescope and ultraviolet range scanning sensors to detect enemy missiles and space vehicles. Both devices are intended for the Pentagon's military satellites. The astronauts are to start testing both devices today. A space sextant intended for autonomous finding of coordinates by war planes is also being tested.

Igor Dmitriyev Commentary

LD262314 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The United States has announced the creation of a new military space command to be based from 1 September in Colorado Springs. At a Defense Department press conference earlier this week, Gen Lew Allen, chief of the air force, said that the air force will make increasing use of space in the future. We bring you comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

The decision was announced several days before the final test flight of the space shuttle Columbia. As one American observer has put it, it marks an end of innocence for U.S. manned space flights and the beginning of a union between the civilian and military space programs. On its final test flight Columbia carries a top secret military payload. Military experts have said the experiment could involve new techniques of photography at night from high altitudes.

To begin with, it is not the fourth flight of Columbia that marks a union between the civilian and military programs in space. The fact is that were it not for huge financial injections from the military the space shuttle would have never been off the ground. In the near future some 30 or even more percent of the flights will be sponsored by the Pentagon.

The militarization of outer space is a top priority in the Pentagon's plans of preparing for a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union. This was stated in a 126-page secret policy report prepared by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Details of the report were published in some American newspapers, and as Gen (Bernard Randolph), the air force director of space systems, said at a recent meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics: We now are poised to really capitalize on the advantages that space offers us in the conduct of defense of our national interests. Space is a modern equivalent of the so-called high ground that military leaders have for centuries sought out and exploited to their advantage.

Well this really requires no comment. Who controls outer space controls the planet. This being a guideline, the U.S. military shrug off Soviet proposals to ban the use of space for military purposes. The latest such appeal was contained in a Soviet memorandum on curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war. The memorandum was submitted to the present special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. Among other things the memorandum contains a point on the renunciation of the use of the latest scientific achievements for military purposes. These two points are closely related because the Pentagon is said to rely heavily on such new weapons as laser beam cannons to knock out enemy satellites. The American military do not rule out nuclear arms as a weapon to intercept missiles or attack ground targets and installations. When the maiden flight of Columbia was completed the American public, let alone the mass media, appeared to be greatly displeased with even a slight hint that the space shuttle program was a boost to the military. The nation was proud of the achievement. Now that the program's innocence is over Pentagon officials openly praise the progam for giving them a so-called high ground in future warfare. Ironically, Gen (Bernard Randolph) did it at the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS PLAN INCLUDES VERIFICATION

LD260244 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Addressing a recent news conference in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko emphasized the need to settle the issue of banning chemical arms. The Soviet minister said that the issue of chemical arms was of exceptional importance. He expressed the view that the General Assembly would have done the right thing if it adopted a resolution on the need to begin drawing up an international treaty to ban chemical arms. He underlined that the Soviet Union was prepared to start working on such a treaty at once. The Soviet Union believes that the very possibility of the use of chemical arms must be ruled out. This country is fully committed to the humanitarian objectives of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and has never used chemical arms or handed them over to any other country. At the United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament the USSR submitted a draft of the main provisions of the convention banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical arms and on dismantling the stockpiles of chemical arms.

The draft contains detailed proposals concerning the scope of the convention, confidence-building measures, verification and all other aspects of the problem. The draft convention is a continuation of the Soviet policy pursued for many years and aimed at banning chemical arms and dismantling their stockpiles. It is the fault of the United States that the issue has not yet been settled.

So far, Washington has been making every effort to slow down the process of imposing a ban on chemical arms. It refused to continue bilateral talks on the issue, thereby violating the Soviet-American agreement on the joint initiative with regard to banning chemical weapons.

The United States smashed the hopes of the nations for an early solution of the problem. In a bid to deceive the American and international public, the United States administration officials distort the USSR stand on the issue and claim that the Soviet Union has used chemical arms. Washington's clumsy propaganda campaign is aimed at covering up its own use of chemical arms and to justify its unwillingness to reach an agreement to ban chemical arms.

In a bid to evade the solution of the problem, the United States is also claiming that the USSR is opposed to the verification of appropriate agreements. These claims are absolutely unfounded. The Soviet Union is as interested in effectively controlling the ban on chemical arms as is the United States. In the draft convention, the Soviet Union proposed a package of measures to ensure compliance with it. For instance, it proposed that the dismantling of chemical arms should be regularly supervised by appropriate international bodies on the spot. The convention also provided for assuming an obligation not to obstruct the national verification agencies of other parties to the convention. The draft contains other proposals concerning the verification of the convention and the mechanism of its implementation.

Andrey Gromyko told a news conference in New York that for a long time the issue of verification had been a stumbling block. The Soviet Union was prepared to accept certain forms of international control. The Soviet foreign minister emphasized that all those who had covered up their negative stand on the issue by pronouncements on the need for verification must carefully ponder this.

The Soviet Union has advanced a draft convention that takes into account the wishes of other nations, including those related to verification. There is every opportunity now to use the draft convention advanced by the USSR as a basis for a decisive step towards an international agreement on banning chemical arms. It is now up to Washington to take the next step.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE FOR 27 JUN

LD271344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 27 Jun 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer; and Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator]

Soviet-Bulgarian Relations

[Text] [Andrianov] Comrade Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was in our country this week on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. This visit was a notable event in the sphere of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. The distinguished visitor from fraternal Bulgaria was received by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov had detailed talks with the head of the Bulgarian Government. In these meetings all key issues relating to Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation were discussed. Comrade Filipov's visit has once again confirmed that a consistent striving of both countries by their joint efforts to make Soviet-Bulgarian links even more extensive and fruitful is being displayed in all spheres of our relations. Our country's economic cooperation with Bulgaria is constantly deepening and improving. It is characterized by its large scale and dynamism and the continuous search for fresh forms in accordance with the tasks of building socialism and communism.

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, you have been dwelling on general issues concerning our relations, but this has all been manifested to the full precisely in the specific situation of Comrade Filipov's visit to our country, and this is attested to by the decisions adopted in the talks. They are reflected in the Soviet-Bulgarian communique.

[Andrianov] These decisions are of great interest.

[Volskiy] During Comrade Filipov's visit many questions, of course, were discussed, and they were not only economic questions. There was a discussion of topical problems relating to the present international situation -- after all, the state of affairs in the world at present is alarming. That indeed is how it was appraised by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his meeting this week with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Comrade Cunhal.

[Andrianov] In the Soviet-Bulgarian talks the sides expressed serious concern over the continuing exacerbation of tension in the world, which has been caused by the aggressive actions of imperialist forces. In opposition to this dangerous militarist course the Soviet Union and Bulgaria together with other countries of the socialist community put the firm and undeviating line of averting a nuclear disaster, preserving and consolidating universal peace, halting the arms race, having mutually beneficial cooperation between states and solving problems which arise by means of talks. In the present complex situation the efforts of the states of our community to consolidate further their unity, cohesion and coordinated action in the international arena acquire particular significance and, as has been shown by the Soviet-Bulgarian talks in Moscow, our countries have full unity of views on all the matters discussed.

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, you have mentioned the big issues relating to the international situation at present, and the communique on the Soviet-Bulgarian meeting gives an appropriate appraisal.

UN Arms Talks

As you are aware, the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament is presently being held. The general discussion has ended and the representatives of approximately 130 states spoke. However, the principle thing, of course, comrades, was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message and our Soviet initiative. In my view we can now state quite specifically that the general discussion at the special General Assembly session initiative on disarmament. This reaction to it was varied.

[Andrianov] In this connection I would like to cite what the Paris LE MONDE had to say. It summed up the way the discussion of the Soviet initiative went as follows: The delegations of the Western countries with certain exceptions have not been considering the Soviet Union's initiative as a purely propaganda gesture, as the United States hastened to do. Moscow's proposal caused embarrassment among the NATO countries, but it made a big impression on the delegations of other states.

[Nekrasov] Yes, that is decidedly so. I do not believe I would be wrong in saying that at present, although the general discussion at the General Assembly has finished, our initiative remains at the focus of world politics. There is nothing fortuitous about this, because our statement to the effect that we will not use nuclear weapons first has posed point-blank the question of who could be the first to use them.

It is perfectly obvious that the Western participants in the discussion should have made a corresponding declaration. We have not yet heard such a declaration. Thence comes the evaluation of what took place in New York at the Assembly thence, so to speak, comes the understanding of how the world today looks at the disposition of forces and at the attitude of the great powers toward the problem of war and peace.

You mentioned the newspaper LE MONDE which is a bourgeois paper. But I would like to mention also a quotation from the Austrian communist paper VOLKSTIMME. This is what the paper reports: The situation that has arisen requires the implementation of effective measures on disarmament. It added: So far it has proved possible to make Reagan merely change his tactics. He has already started speaking about peace and the new, specific steps of the Soviet Union are not allowing him to engage in tactical tricks. The powerful pressure of the public, not wishing to burn in the conflagration of a world war, will make him take further steps.

[Volskiy] Yes, Vadim Nikolayevich, you are of course undoubtedly correct in saying that the special General Assembly session reflected the views of the world public, the views of broad political circles, but it is not quite so easy to translate these feelings, this opinion, into specific acts: It requires additional great efforts because as we see now, militarist forces are not idle.

[Nekrasov] The essence of the situation today, as it is presented to us -- I think you will agree with me -- amounts to this: Imperialist circles -- what I have in mind is the most reactionary the most militaristic forces in these imperialist circles -- are today frightened -- how shall I put it? -- they are frightened to lose, as it were, the last round of the competition with socialism. This explains their attempts to adopt an attitude of open belligerence, attempts to obtain a position of superiority in relation to the new world, in relation to the socialist countries.

In just this connection I want to return to the General Assembly session. It showed that the majority of representatives of states who spoke there in general had a realistic assessment of the existing situation. And we should also take account, comrades, of course, of the influence and effect on the present situation being exerted by the mass antiwar movement. The British Labor Party sent a letter to the American President which says: We consider it vitally important to restore detente. There exists an acute need for the United States and the Soviet Union to arrive at stable relations based on reciprocal attempts to improve mutual understanding and trust, to avoid armed conflicts and to limit its sources. What we have here is a popular movement which is forcing both the Labor Party and other organizations of its kind in the West to adopt attitudes which, in general, were fairly alien to them a year ago. In the final analysis we cannot forget that the Labor Party more than once in the last decades has been in power and conducted a policy from a position of strength, as they say. Nevertheless, today the Labor Party considers it necessary to dissociate itself from that.

[Volskiv] Vadim Nikolayevich, you mentioned here the letter from the Labor Party to President Reagan, a really interesting document in its way.

But of course, in my opinion, in Britain a certain demarcation of forces is taking place in the so to speak, ruling circles and as for the Conservatives, they were never of course adherents of detente and disarmament. But now this line in their policy, the line of confrontation with the positive processes in the world, is generally very tangible, especially following their seizure of the Falklands, after they whipped up a wave of chauvinism, and they are still riding on this wave of chauvinism, so to speak.

[Nekrasov] A small addition: There is a certain group which leads this party. The Conservative Party is far more complex than we may imagine. But as for the group which is now in power, you are absolutely right.

[Volskiy] Yes, of course, and this group precisely supports the prime minister, and the prime minister is very much strengthening her ties with Washington. There was recently a meeting, as you know, in the White House where Margaret Thatcher was received by Reagan, and where it was in general mainly a matter of purely militarist matters: The result of the aggressive Falklands operation was summed up.

U.S. Support for Israel

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, during the same few days Reagan was receiving the leader of a state which had perpetrated an even greater aggression: Israeli Premier Begin; a more than eloquent coincidence, is it not?

To my mind, local observers in Washington very aptly dubbed the talks which were held there between President Reagan and Israeli Premier Begin as a "council of war." This was precisely the nature of this meeting in the White House. To judge by the public statements of the two parties to the talks, there was a detailed discussion in Reagan's residence of the progress of the American-Israeli -- and I stress this, it is no slip of the tongue -- of the American-Israeli military aggression in Lebanon. And as this discussion showed, Washington and Tel Aviv have conceived the plan of liquidating the Palestine Liberation Organization. That is the first point. Second, Washington and Tel Aviv displayed an overt desire to put a puppet regime obedient to the will of the United States and Israel in power in Lebanon, a regime which they plan subsequently to bring into the notorious Camp David process.

The Israeli expansionists make no secret of the fact that they will, in their own words, secure their northern flank in this way, just as they did initially in the south as a result of the collusion with the As-Sadat regime. And as a result Tel Aviv would find itself with a free hand to intensify its terror against the other Arab countries, in particular against Syria, and to realize its long-standing expansionist ambitions to create a greater Israel.

These aspirations of the Israeli Zionists are utterly and completely supported by the present Washing administration. Grounds for this conclusion are provided by the statement made by President Reagan himself following the talks with Begin. And as far as the Israeli premier is concerned, he let it be known quite openly that Tel Aviv will keep its invasion force in Lebanon until such time as a government emerges there which suits both it and Washington and which agrees to sign a so-called peace treaty with Israel in the image and likeness of the similar Israeli-Egyptian separate deal.

The results of the talks between Reagan and Begin have shown once again how hypocritical Washington's propaganda campaign in defense of human rights is, and have illustrated once again that Washington is playing the role of the principal inspiration and organizer of Tel Aviv's crimes against the Arab peoples.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, you mentioned the invasion force. The invasion force which Israel has sent into Lebanon really is very large; it is a large army numbering almost 100,000 servicemen, maybe 90,000 at the very least.

[Nekrasov] And they are bringing reserves in as well.

[Volskiy] Yes, they are probably still adding reserves even as we sit here in the studio. Then there are 1,300 tanks. This is an enormous army of tanks. There is also a corresponding quantity of other equipment.

Well, it is of course difficult at the moment to judge how the military and political situation is at present developing in, say, Beirut which, as Yasir 'Arafat said, is the first Arab capital to be besieged by Israeli troops, because the situation there is changing literally by the hour. But the characteristic thing about all this aggression for the whole period in which it has been under way is the complete disregard on the part of the Israeli militarists for the lives of civilians. How many have died? A figure of 10,000 was quoted, then 15,000. Even more were injured. There are literally hundreds of thousands of refugees without a roof over their heads.

As for the Palestinians who have found refuge in Lebanon, a clearly deliberate policy of physical extermination, of genocide, has been adopted against them.

[Nekrasov] Here is what I believe: I believe we have every reason for saying that this is a genocidal war.

[Volskiy] Yes, and all this is familiar, it is familiar to our generation, it is familiar from certain well-known examples from the past. And Israeli Defense Minister General Sharon likes -- not unintentionally, it seems to me -- to use terms taken from those times, from that well-known source, such as the final solution of the Palestinian question, total war, and so forth.

Moreover, it is precisely Sharon who with Begin's knowledge, of course, has been the main organizer of the present aggression, and according to some reports he is in general becoming the virtual master of the situation in Israel. This is not because he is younger than Begin and stronger than him, so to speak, concerning health, but above all because -- let us say it outright -- of the fascist views that he professess. Indeed, this is not only our opinion. None other than Austrian Chancellor Kreisky has called the present Israeli Government semi-fascist.

Thus, we can see that these views and ideas so to speak, seem suitable to the present Zionist leaders of Israel for the implementation of their plan which, Boris Vasilyevich, you mentioned for the creation of a greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. But in effect it is not even a question of from the Nile to the Euphrates but of transforming Israel into the dominating force over the whole expanse from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean, a kind of colonialist overseer acting, so to speak, on behalf of and under the aegis of Washington in the whole Near East area and, so to speak, helping imperialist circles to implement control, including control over natural resources, finance and so forth.

But, of course, it is not only for this reason that the Americans have to all intents and purposes undertaken such a disgraceful thing as the sanctioning of the crimes of the Israeli invaders. The present American leaders look at the position in all parts of the world from one viewpoint: that of their anti-Soviet global strategy and preparations for a world war. In this respect the Near East is by no means an exception. On the contrary the Americans are increasingly frequently referring to it, like Europe, as a potential theater of military actions. They take into account the fact that this area is in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union.

[Andrianov] Dimitriy Antonovich, I would remind people that this was noted in the 14 June Soviet government statement which says that events in the Near East cannot fail to affect the interests of the Soviet Union.

[Volskiy] The same statement incidentally points out the plans for stationing U.S. forces in Lebanon under the guise of a multinational force, similar to the one that has already been set up in Sinai. A charade is at present being performed around this issue. The Begin government has assumed the role of initiating the invitation for the Americans to come into Lebanon, and Washington politicians are pretending that they need to be prevailed upon and persuaded. But this only emphasizes the fact that the United States and Israel are performing an act here with a division of roles. The essence of this act is the fact that Washington regards the Israeli military machine as an appendage of the American military machine -- some sort of special device for operations in the Near East. We are aware that the United States and Israel have been counting on the disunity of the Arabs in order to break their will.

I rather think that now for those Arab rulers who on account of their narrow class-based, or even some sort of personal interests, have been declining to combat Israeli expansion and are being led by the United States -- for these leaders -- it will be considerably more difficult to pursue such a policy. Qualitative shifts are occurring in the self-awareness of very broad Arab masses and it will be very difficult to halt these changes -- practically impossible to do so.

[Nekrasov] Abolutely right, Dmitriy Antonovich. After this aggression the Arab world will not be what it was. The lessons have been drawn from what has occurred. That is quite natural.

[Volskiy] If one is to sum up our talk on the Near East the thing I would like to say is that the present dramatic events have confirmed yet again and have this time, to use the language of mathematics, confirmed by means of the rule of contraries and shown how necessary for the whole world and the whole of mankind is an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict on the basis of justice and law -- such a settlement which has always been advocated by the Soviet Union. Above all, it is now necessary, of course, to achieve a cessation of Israeli aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of Israel's forces from Lebanon.

Trade, Economic Sanctions

[Andrianov] The events of this week give every grounds to claim that friction has increased between the Washington administration on the one hand and the Western European countries and Japan on the other over the issue of economic relations with the Soviet Union. Incidentally, sharp differences over this issue were manifested between President Reagan and other participants at the Versailles meeting which was held early this month and attended by the heads of state and government of seven major capitalist countries.

For even then the White House boss was trying to distract the attention of the participants in that meeting from a discussion of the most acute financial and economic problems of the capitalist world and to reduce the discussion to questions of relations between East and West. But these attempts by Reagan met resolute opposition from the U.S.' major allies. According to an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE report, for example, the leaders of Canada, Britain, France, the FRG and Japan expressed critical views of Reagan's call to restrict trade and economic links with the socialist countries. And representative of the Canadian delegation openly stated to journalists: We are not interested in discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union.

Therefore it is not surprising that the Western press and representatives of trading and economic circles of the major capitalist countries were gravely concerned at Reagan's decision to extend and substantially to widen the ban introduced at the end of last year on deliveries to the Soviet Union of equipment for extracting oil and gas. West European governments greeted with disquiet and disappointment the Reagan administration decision, the American paper New York TIMES reported. Its correspondent was in Luxembourg where the conference of EEC foreign ministers was taking place. In interviews given to him by West European diplomats they pointed out that this decision contradicts the agreement reached by President Reagan and the six other leaders of the industrially developed countries at the Versailles conference. These diplomats called Reagan's decision an unexpected blow, declaring that it would obviously lead to still more tension in trading relations between the United States and Europe.

[Volskiy] Yes, all that is, of course, in general quite natural, because soberminded economists abroad, I mean in analysing the potential consequences of the embargo introduced by President Reagan, are directly pointing out that it is hitting hardest precisely the West European allies of the United States, and also Japan. The American weekly NEWSWEEK quoted the words of an official, I stress official, representative of the Japanese Ministry of Trade who stated that Reagan's decision, and I quote, basically hits Japan, and not the Soviet Union. I think that probably similar statements could have been made by West European officials.

[Andrianov] Yes, of course, and there is nothing surprising in the fact that Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, rejected the attempts by the U.S. administration to force its allies in Western Europe to embark on a reduction of the mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And he let it be understood that his government did not intend to submit to Washington's demands to start revising, reviewing relations existing in the area of economics and trade with the socialist states. Our supplies to the Soviet Union, he said, may not be as big as to other countries, but they are significant to us.

'Gas-for-Pipes' Deal

Klaus Boelling, West German government spokesman, speaking at a press conference, stressed that the decision of the American administration was taken without consultation with the FRG. Expressing concern in connection with the consequences of Reagan's decision for employment at West German firms involved under contractual obligations in the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, Boelling noted: The gas-for-pipes plan is an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West, and plays a stabilizing role in relations between them. The FRG Government, he indicated, will strive to ensure that the obligations taken in connection with the deal should be fulfilled.

[Nekrasov] We, more than once, comrades, if you remember in our conversations at the roundtable, have dealt with this question of the deal, and we have discussed it more than once. But we really have to return to it, since the United States, in acting against the gas-for-pipes deal, really wants to regenerate the cold war. This is precisely what is calculated -- to freeze the growing trade and economic links between East and West.

[Andrianov] In this connection it should be noted that the Soviet Union is successfully carrying out previously concluded economic agreements and programs, large-scale agreements and contracts, and is concluding new deals with such countries as the FRG, France, Italy, Finland and a number of other states. Altogether, the Soviet Union's trade turnover with industrially developed capitalist countries over last year alone increased by 12 percent. It is probably this which displeases the ruling circles in the United States: The U.S. economic interests and Western Europe clearly do not coincide.

In 1980 for example, the turnover of goods between Western Europe and the CEMA countries amounted to more than $60 billion, ten times more than the volume of trade between the United States and these countries. Fulfilling orders of the socialist states guarantees the Western European countries about 2 million jobs. This is according to their data. And in this way this trade is for them not only a factor of economic, but to a certain extent, also social stability.

It is not difficult to discern behind Reagan's decision the aspirations of Washington to overcome its own economic difficulties and failures at the cost of its allies, to undermine their capacity to compete on the world markets, and at the same time to consolidate the military-political and the economic positions of the United States, to guarantee their leadership in the Western world -- which is now incidentally very shaky. Another circumstance that should not be passed over in silence is the fact that Washington is conducting its negative course in spite of the damage to the United States itself. You no doubt recall how Reagan's ban effected the American Caterpillar Tractor Company. It signed a contract with our country for the delivery of pipe-laying vehicles, and it was then forced to break it off. As a result, as American economists calculated, this firm could suffer losses on the order of $100 million, not to mention jobs cuts at its factories. So what did Washington get from this?

Nothing at all. All its attempts to hinder us have turned out to be in vain. We managed without the products of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, too. Our Soviet construction machinery factory in Sterlitamak has now already begun production of home-produced pipe-laying vehicles and they are in no way worse than the vehicles from beyond the ocean, neither in power nor handling ability.

How can one not recall here the statement by a deputy of the West German Bundestag, Hugo Brandt, who expressed doubt that the discriminatory measures by Washington could have any influence whatsoever on the Soviet Union. They never will, never.

Soviet-French Space Mission

[Volskiy] Well, as far as the aspirations of our country for cooperation between states is concerned, it was confirmed once again this week. You of course understand what I have in mind, it is the flight of the space craft Soyuz-T-6. Three days ago it went into an orbit of cooperation, manned by a Soviet-French crew. And of course 1982 will go on to a special page in the annals of world space flight because this year another country, France, acquired its own cosmonaut. Thus we can mutually assure ourselves that the aspiration to use the achievements of space flight for peace and progress, the good of all humanity, which our country has proclaimed, remains in force.

[Andrianov] Our time has run out, respected comrade radio listeners. Thank you for your attention.

MINISTERS ATTEND CARDIOLOGISTS CONGRESS

PM251349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Congress of Cardiologists"]

[Text] The ceremonial opening of the Ninth World Congress of Cardiologists took place in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 20 June. Taking part in its work are more than 5,000 leading scientists, doctors and representatives of national health services from 65 countries.

On the presidium were leaders of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology and the WHO and prominent scientists. Among those present were V.N. Makeyev and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The congress was opened by its president, academician Ye.I. Chazov.

Those present greeted with prolonged applause the message of greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, to the participants in and guests of the congress. The text of the message was read by academician Ye.I. Chazov.

On behalf of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology, its president Prof (G. Noyfeld), spoke, expressing gratitude for the opportunity to hold the ninth world congress in Moscow. The federation's president expressed confidence that the Moscow Congress would lay the foundations for further fruitful international cooperation.

The congress was addressed by S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, H. Mahler, director general of the WHO; Yu.A Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR academy of Sciences; and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The congress will last until 26 June.

HAIG RESIGNATION REPORTED; MIDEAST FACTOR CITED

Initial TASS Report

LD252124 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 26 TASS -- The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has just been officially announced here.

The U.S. news agencies which have broken the news give no explanation for the resignation.

It is pointed out in the American capital, however, that this is the second resignation of a leader of the U.S. diplomatic establishment caused by obvious discord with the U.S. administration.

U.S. foreign policy observers note that Haig's resignation followed shortly after the end of the talks between President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minster Begin, in the course of which, as well-informed U.S. circles believe, the White House had sanctioned the further full-scale escalation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, aimed at the elimination of the Palestinian resistance movement and the dismemberment of Lebanon.

The U.S. Department of State facilitated in every way the manoeuvres of the U.S. administration to minimize the political and other losses suffered by the United States as a result of its support for Israel's open act of aggression against sovereign Lebanon. However, apparently, at the last moment, when President Reagan decided to give the "green light" to the Israeli assault of West Beirut, fraught with dangerous consequences for the cause of peace in the Middle East and the whole world, contradictions within the U.S. administration became further aggravated.

Shultz Appointment

LD260700 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 26 TASS -- The White House has officially announced Alexander Haig's resignation from the offfice of U.S. secretary of state. In a statement on the resignation the secretary of state explained this by the differences in the administration on foreign-policy issues, which have emerged, according to Alexander Haig, in recent months.

President Reagan has announced the appointment as new secretary of state of George Shultz, chairman of President Reagan's Policy Advisory Board and president of the Bechtel Corporation, who was Treasury secretary in Nixon's administration.

Observers of American television companies point out the close ties between George Shultz and the present Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

U.S. Reaction

LD261604 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 26 TASS — The White House announced the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the appointment of George Shultz to replace him. The announcement was made by Ronald Reagan at a press conference which was called specially for the purpose. The President refused to answer the journalists' questions about the reasons behind the state secretary's resignation.

Alexander Haig himself explained his resignation in a statement for the press by the divergence of opinions between himself and the administration in foreign policy issues. According to Alexander Haig, U.S. policy recently had begun to swerve from the course charted by himself jointly with the President. The U.S. press says today, quoting White House officials, that Alexander Haig's resignation has come as a result of political differences on a whole number of problems, including the Middle East and relations with NATO allies, rather than on any one individual issue.

The correspondent of the ABC television network at the State Department reported that Alexander Haig had belonged to the "hawks" but was nevertheless aware of the need to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union, enforce arms control and take account of the West European countries' positions in planning U.S. economic policy with regard to other Western states as well as to the Soviet Union.

Republican Senator Richard Lugar, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that one reason for the secretary of state's resignation was the U.S. President's decision to ban the export of important components for a gas pipeline being built under a Soviet-West German "gas for pipes" deal, a decision which has triggered off a storm of indignation in Western Europe and complicated U.S. relations with its allies even further.

The new U.S. secretary of state was finance minister in the Nixon administration. Before being made the secretary of state he had led President Reagan's economic policy advisory board. George Shultz is also president of Bechtel Corporation.

Unpopular Policies

LD261444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Correspondent Spartak Alekseyev report from New York]

[Text] Haig's own explanation of his resignation is that it has become clear to him in recent months that U.S. foreign policy is deviating from the course laid down when the present administration came to power. Commentators in today's papers cite more specific reasons for the open split in the U.S. Government. Above all, they point to American policy in the Near East where America's ally, Israel, has unleashed yet another piratical war, to U.S. support of another aggressor, Britain, during the military conflict in the South Atlantic, to Washington's decision to impose tougher sanctions on companies supplying American equipment for the gas pipeline from the USSR to West Europe.

They also speak of more minor causes, including subjective causes: the rivalry between Haig on the one hand and National Security Adviser Clark and Defense Secretary Weinberger on the other. However, the roots of this crisis of mutual relations within the U.S. administration go much deeper. And it is not a problem of who in government circles is more moderate and who is tougher; the subjective cracks appeared a long time ago, and they appeared because U.S. foreign policy under President Reagan has been popular with no one, not even the NATO allies with the possible exception of Mrs Thatcher.

That policy is even less popular in the United States itself. The course toward the arms race and nuclear war has frightened millions of so-called silent Americans, frightened them so badly that yesterday's silent Americans have raised a strong voice of protest against that policy. Hundreds of marches have passed through many cities. The million-strong antiwar demonstration in New York was unprecedented in U.S. history -- and was timed to coincide with the UN special session on disarmament.

Thus Haig's departure is not the personal drama of the ex-general, or a family row in President Reagan's team; it is the crisis of a policy which is far from a realistic assessment of the correlation of forces in the world and which is based on the unsound adventuristic and dangerous doctrines of military intimidation, the first nuclear strike, U.S. military superiority and American hegemonism.

Link With Lebanon

OW261400 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 26 Jun 82

[From the "International Review" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of the Arab League member countries are meeting today in Tunis. They will discuss the situation which has taken shape in Lebanon as well as measures to be taken in the struggle against Israeli aggression.

The ministers have to prepare for the summit meeting of heads of Arab countries, which will also be devoted to questions stemming from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Even moderate Arab governments do not conceal their displeasure with the position taken by the United States. The American administration is forced to take this into account, and, possibly, the unexpected resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is connected with this.

American press agencies which reported this today do not explain the reasons behind the resignation. Haig's reason for resigning was the fact that deviations had become evident in U.S. foreign policy from the original course which he had worked out together with the President.

However, observers note that Haig's resignation occurred shortly after the conclusion of talks between Reagan and Begin, during which, it is supposed, the White House fully supported the plans for continuing Israeli aggression aimed at destroying the Palestine resistance movement and dismembering Lebanon.

However, apparently at the last moment -- on the eve of the imminent Israeli storming of West Beirut -- differences in opinion surfaced in the U.S. administration, and Haig found himself in the minority.

It is characteristic that the Israeli Government has already had time to express its profound regret in connection with his resignation.

George Shultz has been appointed the new U.S. secretary of state. He occupied the post of Treasury secretary in the Nixon administration and recently was also chairman of President Reagan's economic policy advisory board and president of the large Bechtel Corporation. Shultz's close ties with current Secretary of Defense Weinberger are being noted. As is known, Haig had differences of opinion with Weinberger on a whole series of international problems.

This is the second resignation -- the first was Allen -- of a leading figure in the Reagan administration connected with the implementation of foreign policy. It was the result of obvious differences within the government.

Well, it is hardly possible to presume that after this change the zig-zags in U.S. foreign policy will cease. After all, the main reasons for the inconsistencies and contradictions in the course of U.S. foreign policy are not the differences between certain individuals but the obvious incongruity between the ultraconservative militant policy of the Washington administration and the realities of the present day, which the people in Washington do not want to take into consideration.

Blame for Failures, Rivalry

LD271634 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is evoking numerous commentaries in the world press. Over to Valentin Zorin, a political observer for Soviet television:

Hello comrades! The fact that Haig's resignation from the post of secretary of state in the U.S. Government has attracted such a large amount of attention throughout the world comes as no special surprise. First it is a matter of the most important position in the U.S. administration and second this resignation occurred at an extremely difficult and crucial moment for the present international situation. The heightened reaction to this event is aggravated by its complete unexpectedness. The White House kept its decision to dismiss Haig a very deep secret right up to the moment it was announced.

A week ago in New York, I had the opportunity to observe Alexander Haig at close quarters. His self-satisfied appearance and, to put it mildly, self-confident behavior indicated that he did not have the remotest idea of the storm clouds closing in over his head in Washington.

What then was the reason, or what were the reasons behind President Reagan's decision: It is thought that one should disregard immediately as unfounded those versions of the story put forward today by certain observers who assert that the whole matter is rooted in the unbearable character of Haig and in his arrogance and in personal discord with people in the President's closest entourage. Although this excessive arrogance was real and there really was discord, the decision to dismiss the secretary of state is pregnant with such vital consequences that these factors which are in the final analysis of secondary import could hardly play the deciding role.

The main point lies in a different area. The course of U.S. foreign policy is suffering one failure after another. In recent times this has become especially evident. The diplomatic miscalculations during the Anglo-Argentine conflict evoked a wave of anti-Americanism in Latin America. President Reagan's trip to Western Europe was not a success. The U.S. (?grass snakes) which clearly came to the surface during Israeli aggression in Lebanon strained relations between the United States and the Arab countries to the limit. U.S. diplomacy was caught in a state of complete unreadiness and confusion in connection with the new Soviet initiatives and primarily in connection with the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons announced in the message of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The unsoundness and failures of Reagan's foreign policy became a fait accompli. The blame for this had to be placed on someone.

When a hot air balloon springs a leak and begins to lose height, its pilots, in an attempt to save themselves, throw sandbags over the side. In this instance the White House apparently decided to use Alexander Haig as the ballast which had become unnecessary.

I wish to mention one further reason which may have played a certain role in Haig's resignation. He made no special effort to conceal his plans to attempt in favorable circumstances to repeat his attempt in the forthcoming presidential elections to run for that office. He made his first attempt at this in 1980. Apparently someone considered this to be a convenient moment to get rid of a possible opponent in good time.

But of course just now it is still difficult to say to what extent the new U.S. secretary of state, the 62-year-old big businessman George Shultz, will manage to patch up the yawning gaps in the country's foreign policy. He certainly is not an inexperienced man, and has held key posts in the Nixon administration and has visited the Soviet Union as a member of economic delegations. He is considered to be a man on close personal terms with President Reagan.

But one circumstance is perfectly obvious. Haig's resignation is an unhappy incident. It is not just one fact in the personal biography of a high-ranking Washington civil servant but the manifestation of a serious crisis in the foreign policy course of Washington.

Reagan's 'Scapegoat'

LD270642 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS — "No amount of reshuffling in the U.S. administration can help gloss over the dangerous and unsubstantiated character of the U.S. foreign policy, not till the striving of peoples for peace, for eliminating military conflicts, for an end to the arms race and for averting the threat of nuclear war are thoroughly taken into consideration", writes PRAVDA's New York correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko. Commenting on Alexander Haig's resignation as U.S. secretary of state he stresses that the move reflects, above all, the crisis of the foriegn policy of the administration. "Lately this crisis has made itself felt ever more acutely, eroding trust in U.S. policy on a broad range of international problems, causing open dissatisfaction both abroad and in the United States."

The correspondent quotes a few facts: "Widening abyss between the United States and Western Europe which manifested itself to the full extent during the recent presidential tour of Western Europe, especially in conjunction with the administration's attempt to upset East-West business and economic cooperation by spreading sanctions to U.S. subsidiaries and foreign companies; growing contradictions between the United States and Latin America over Washington's demonstrative support for the British military venture in the South Atlantic; direct U.S. responsibility for the policy of genocide pursued by Israeli aggressors in Lebanon".

In such circumstances, Tomas Kolesnichenko writes, President Reagan who, according to recent opinion polls, has been rapidly losing "points", wanted a scapegoat. And the U.S. secretary of state, who is heavily responsible for charting foreign policy has been made one. "To this very date it is confused and inconsistent".

Tomas Kolesnichenko points out that today some of the analysts are paying compliments to the former secretary of state. He is described as a "moderate", an "experienced professional", and nearly as a "voice of Western Europe in Washington". But only recently the same analysts used to say that the United States had two defence secretaries and not a single secretary of state. "Well then, the point is not in Alexander Haig's personality. If, being a professional, he somehow tried to bridge the gap between the United States and its allies and opposed the most extremist steps towards which the administration was, and is, being prodded by ultra rightists, he did so highly inconsistently, essentially remaining an advocate of power politics and U.S. diktat. But life has proved once again that in foreign policy one cannot combine militant anti-Sovietism and at the same time steer a realistic course."

REAGAN CIA SPEECH SIGNALS MOVES AGAINST THIRD WORLD

Past, Present Targets

LD251630 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Speaking at the CIA headquarters in Langley, where he came to sign a new law designed to create even more favourable conditions for the criminal subversive activities of this espionage establishment, President Reagan was eloquence itself, praising the "valour" and "heroism" of the cloak-and-dagger experts and congratulating them upon their "remarkable accomplishments" and "glorious deeds".

Many articles, books and documentary studies have been written in many countries about the "glorious deeds" of the CIA, in other words its subersive and terrorist activities, its operations to destabilise and overthrow regimes that are not to Washington's liking, plots and assassinations of prominent statesmen and public figures. It shall be noted that with the growth of the anti-imperialist, liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America the main efforts of the CIA were switched to countries of these regions.

Secret documents, that were discovered in the U.S. Embassy after its seizure by Iranian students in November 1979 and published recently in Tehran, irrefutably confirmed numerous facts of brazen interference by the United States and its espionage establishment in the internal affairs of that country over a period of many years. It shall be recalled that the Iranian Savak secret police, that terrorised the country's population during the shah's reign, was set up on 1957 after the CIA-organised coup in that country. It is not surprising also that the former CIA Director Helms was appointed U.S. ambassador in Iran in 1973.

The Chilean secret police DINA [National Intellignece Directorate], was set up immediately after the CIA-organised state coup in Chile as a result of which the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende was overthrown and he himself brutally killed.

Named among the abominable acts of terrorism in which the CIA is most actively involved are the assassination of the commander of the Chilean Army General Schneider, the former Chilean ambassador in the United States Letelier, the "mysterious" air crashes that claimed the lives of the commander-in-chief of the Panamanian National Guard Torrijos and the President of Ecuador Roldos, etc.

The long list of victims of numerous plots engineered by the CIA includes outstanding leaders of the African national-liberation movement, including Patrice Lumumba. It is known that the CIA was involved in the attempt to overthrow the lawful government of the Republic of Seychelles through the services of the very same mercenaries who won notoriety in the former Belgian Congo.

The CIA actively supports the criminal bands operating on the territory of sovereign Angola. Several attempts to overthrow President Kaunda of Zambia were made during the past two years, the British newspaper OBSERVER notes, and it is believed that behind them were the CIA and its henchmen from the South African intelligence.

The new law, signed by the U.S. President, and his speech in Langley full of compliments to the cloak-and-dagger people, signify a further intensification of subversive and terrorist activities, of criminal interference in the internal affairs of other states, especially the young independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

'Crusade' for U.S. Imperialism

LD260712 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- The CIA and the other U.S. intelligence services, to which the new bill signed by President Reagan at a ceremony in Langley gives immunity from exposures in the press and practically a free hand, are carrying out large-scale "clandestine operations" both in the United States itself and in the countries, where the actions of democratic forces and national-liberation movements jeopardize the interests of the U.S. monopolies, Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA today.

Over its history of 35 years the CIA, whose men Reagan described as "heroes" and the "eyes and ears of the Free World", has become a symbol of the most disgusting crimes of U.S. imperialism, the commentary stresses.

It is precisely the "heroes" from Langley who stage-managed bloody coups in Iran in 1953 and in Guatemala in 1954. From 1961 to 1975 these "heroes of clandestine war" perpetrated atrocities in South Vietnam. They also prepared the fascist coups in Chile, trained Somoza's butchers in Nicaragua and are now doing the same things in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras, are arming and instructing Afghan counter-revolutionaries, says the commentary in PRAVDA. Their hands are stained with the blood of Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende, Orlando Letelier and hundreds of thousands [of] patriots who were tortured to death in the jails of pro-American juntas.

The CIA has been repeatedly trying to stage-manage the destruction of the existing system in the socialist countries. Reagan declared that the CIA men will have to be "in the foreground" in the "crusade" announced by him -- in words "for human rights and freedoms", but in action against them, for forcing the diktat of U.S. imperialism. But nothing can conceal the criminal essence of the CIA and the activity by its crusaders, which is known to the whole world.

REAGAN USSR SALES BAN EXTENSION 'SHORTSIGHTED'

LD270726 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- PRAVDA's news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov today describes President Reagan's decision to extend and broaden a ban, introduced by him late last year, on the sales of oil and gas-producing equipment to the Soviet Union as a shortsighted move.

"Washington's attempt to turn normal trade and economic contacts between states into an instrument of political pressure and blackmail have caused indignation not only in commentaries of Western European and Japanese press but in the statements made by official circles of those countries as well", the news analysts writes.

"In Chancellor Schmidt's words, Bonn has met Washington's decision with 'concern and regret'. Prime Minister Suzuki of Japan was equally critical of the move. U.S. allies emphasise that it is at variance with the accords reached at the recent Versailles meeting".

The author recalls that at the recent summit meeting of the "big seven" the United States promised it would not hinder the "gas-pipes" deal or the Sakhalin project if Western Europe and Japan agreed to toughen their stand on export credits to the Soviet Union. "Today Washington's allies have every reason to believe they have once again been tricked, just like the last time when the United States won the consent of Western Europeans to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in return for an 'immediate ratification' of the SALT-2 treaty".

"It is becoming increasingly obvious that Washington's measures are not only anti-Soviet in their motivation, and that their latent aim is to assert U.S. supremacy over Western Europe and Japan, exploiting the fact that U.S. allies lack energy resources of their own", Vsevolod Ovchinnkov emphasises.

"In other words, what we see here is the alignment of the aspirations of the Washington political leadership with the self-serving aims of oil and coal concerns of the United States".

RENMIN RIBAO CITES BREZHNEV UN MESSAGE

PM231611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Averting the Nuclear Threat"]

[Excerpt] 19 Jun — China's RENMIN RIBAO carried a short report on L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. A front-page dispatch from New York states that the USSR foreign minister read the message, in which the Soviet Union declares that it pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The dispatch points out that the pledge takes effect immediately and that the message also contains a proposal on banning and destroying existing chemical weapons. The newspaper reports reaction to the Soviet initiative within the United Nations, admitting that it aroused interest among the session participants. At the same time, however, RENMIN RIBAO repeats U.S. propaganda's false assertion that the fact that the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons cannot reduce the "threat" to West Europe allegedly posed by the Soviet Union, which Washington claims has superiority in Europe in conventional weapons.

SHAKOV ON PRC CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN OPPOSITION

OW270538 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, the Beijing propaganda organs have not yet uttered any words about the Soviet proposal on banning chemical weapons. Our station commentator Shakov has the following comments on this:

In a letter to the second UN special session on disarmament, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that the issue of banning and destroying chemical weapons is a matter of great urgency. In its proposal the Soviet Union once again called for reaching an immediate agreement on complete prohibition of chemical weapons and for the destruction of chemical weapons reserves. However, Washington responded to the Soviet proposal by adopting a special resolution on extensively increasing the production of new chemical weapons.

U.S. strategists have taken this step under the following pretext: they maintain that to repulse attacks by numerous Soviet troops, it is necessary to have chemical weapons. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger insisted that the West does not and will not have any option since it is most (?advanced) and effective to counter an army with toxic gases. Beijing leaders fully support Washington's view. They hold the same idea as Washington, that is, that any measures, including large-scale destructive weapons, should be used to eliminate the threat that they themselves have caused. It will be very proper to quote a Chinese proverb here: "No egg stays unbroken when the nest is upset." In other words, should a chemical war break out, it is bound to affect the people of all countries in the world and is sure to bring countless disasters and suffering to all of mankind. Senator Goldwater, a close friend of the present boss of the White House in the United States, once said that various large-scale destructive weapons, including both chemical and biological weapons, should be used to offset Asian countries' superiority in manpower. He pointed out: Only in this way can we avoid situations that are unfavorable to us. Goldwater proposed that the population of the largest country in Asia should be reduced by many times.

From what has been stated above, we can arrive at a conclusion; namely, that chemical weapons will threaten, to a very great extent, the lives of the tens of millions of people in the countries of the world that have large populations. Therefore, in the interest of these countries, all necessary measures should be taken now to eliminate the threat of chemical war. The Soviet Union has made a proposal for the prompt solution of this problem, including guidelines for establishing a system on the land [as heard] to supervise the implementation of the relevant agreeements. The Beijing leaders support Washington's attempt to boycott all Soviet efforts made in this connection, thereby undermining the task of safeguarding and consolidating world peace. This will certainly threaten the security and the survival of the Chinese people.

SHITIKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA

LD260312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, lead by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar on an official, friendly visit.

Talks With Jagbaral

LD270650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, (?visited) the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia. A talk took place between members of the delegation and Comrade Jagbaral, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia. The delegation then visited the Ulaanbaatar museum named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH KOREANS GETS UNDER WAY

AUCCTU Message

SK271323 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The month of international solidarity with the Korean people for their struggle to make foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and to reunify their country by peaceful means and on the basis of democratic principles begins today. This month-long function is to be observed in accordance with the decision of the World Peace Council.

In its congratulatory message to the Korean working people, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Central Committee noted that the Soviet Union supports the Korean people, who are justly aspiring to achieve national reunification by peaceful and independent means.

As is noted in a TASS commentary, the U.S. troops occupying the southern half of the Korean peninsula are the chief obstacles to the reunification. Under the protection of the United States, the puppet Seoul regime is viciously suppressing the South Korean residents who aspire to democratic rights and a reunified nation

Message From Friendship Societies

SK280722 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Committee in connection with the opening of the solidarity month in the Soviet Union for the Korean people's struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and realize the reunification of the fatherland on the basis of peace and democracy.

The congratulatory message reads: The social circles of the Soviet Union express once again their full support for the Korean People's just cause and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to realize the reunification of the fatherland. We invariably support the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government to realize the independent reunification of Korea in a peaceful and democratic manner. We firmly believe that the Korean people's struggle will end in success. Korea will be reunified without fail.

ANDROPOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH INDIA'S RAO

LD262054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] On 25 June in the CPSU Central Committee a meeting took place between Comrade Andropov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

The representatives of the two parties expressed the unanimous opinion that lately, as a result of the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration, the international situation has experienced serious complications. These acts of American imperialism are placing the world on the brink of a nuclear conflict, fraught with menace for all mankind.

In this connection Comrade Rao noted the immense importance of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for preserving peace and averting a new war, and particularly his message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, containing the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. These initiatives, and the truly peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Comrade Rao said, have received enthusiastic support and approval from the Indian people.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Indian Communist Party stressed the importance of further strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries, and between the Soviet and Indian peoples.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Nuclear Capability

GF261603 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 23 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Pakistan's Selfish Nuclear Policy." The radio recalls the commencement of the construction of a nuclear installation in Chashma, which is southwest of Islamabad, Pakistan, and notes: "Naturally, every country has the right to construct and develop its nuclear powerplant. This is cited in the agreement stipulating that a recourse should not be made to the use of nuclear arms. The said agreement came into being over 10 years ago. It is obvious that this document is a significant requirement in our era too."

After agreeing that the world needs more power generation daily to meet the rising demand, the radio states: "However, developing nuclear power has its own disadvantages. Recently, there have been reports stating that a number of countries -- Pakistan being one of them -- are moving to use the experience they have gained in the direction of producing nuclear energy in developing their own atomic bomb. At a time when Pakistan's plans to produce its own atomic bomb are being carried in the international press, the West is (?trying to disassociate itself from) Islamabad's endeavors in the nuclear field. For example, because of Islamabad's activities concerning acquisition of nuclear arms, the Carter administration imposed restrictions on arms sales to Pakistan. However, after the present U.S. administration came to power, Pakistan became a military ally of the United States in South Asia. Actually, Pakistan has been victimized for the sake of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are being supported by the dark forces in the international field."

Recalling that the visit James Buckley, the under secretary for security assistance, science and technology, paid to Islamabad served to convince Pakistani officials that Washington will maintain the continuity of its military and economic aid, the radio claims: "Apart from the West, the PRC is also interested in Pakistan's fulfillment of its nuclear program.

"Beijing has been helping Islamabad in its nuclear program for over 10 years now. The U.S. and PRC interests regarding southwest Asia seem to be more important than the (?just demand that there should not be recourse to nuclear arms)."

Recalling statements by President Ziaul Haq to the effect that Pakistan's nuclear program is a peaceful venture and that Islamabad does not intend to produce a nuclear bomb, the radio concludes: "At a time when the effort made to develop Pakistan's nuclear program has become common knowledge, such remarks are (?far from convincing). The (?willingness Islamabad has displayed to sign) the agreement that bans nuclear arms is indeed doubtful when it is common knowledge that a number of Western countries and the PRC are encouraging Pakistan to test its nuclear bomb -- that is to say at a time when they are supporting Pakistan's nuclear policy."

Ties With U.S., PRC

GF271808 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 26 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Who Is Worsening the Situation in Southwest Asia?" The radio notes two reports in the international news media which state that Washington and Islamabad have concluded a new agreement allowing the United States to use air and naval facilities in Palistan and that the new sector of the Karakoram Road linking Pakistan and the PRC has been completed.

Noting that the Karakoram Road is built across Jammu and Kashmir Provinces usurped from India by Pakistan, the radio adds: "The construction of the new sector of the road was in compliance with an agreement reached between Pakistan and the PRC to set up military installations close to India's boarders. With the construction of the Karakoram Road, the Ziaul Haq administration has placed a very large portion of Pakistan's northern sector, which touches the DRA border, under the control of the PRC militarists. But what is the outcome of all this?

"First of all, it has become obvious that the United States has made a new move to strengthen the military alliance between Pakistan and the PRC. A new (?agreement) has been reached to realize the aspirations of U.S. imperialists and the rulers in Pakistan over Asia. The United States intends to deploy a section of the Rapid Deployment Force in Palistan. The force has been set up to intervene in oil-rich countries in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

"Washington and Beijing now have the opportunity to continue to wage their undeclared war against the DRA across Pakistan's borders and to continue their secessionist activities against India. It will be recalled that Beijing has usurped over 10,000 square meters [as heard] of land on India's border. Regardless of this, Beijing continues to resort to strong measures in several regions. Obviously, Delhi's independent policies have not (?pleased) Washington. They have vested their hopes in forcing [words indistinct]. As for Ziaul Haq's military government, this entity is moving to acquire modern arms with the help of its guardians. In fact, this government is endeavoring to complete its nuclear program. Meanwhile, it is also working to make its usurption of India's Jammu and Kashmir Provinces lasting. All this is the main objective behind the cooperation set up between Washington, Beijing and Islamabad."

Claiming that the cooperation between the three capitals is a serious threat to the security of Pakistan's neighbors and to peace in Asia, the radio adds: "The United States and Beijing are currently using Pakistan's borders to serve their aggressive intentions. Lairs have been set up in Pakistan to train secessionists and rebels who are being sent into the DRA and India. Meanwhile, PRC arms are being supplied to the Afghan rebels through the Karakoram Road."

Claiming that the Beijing militarists' intention to have access to the Indian Ocean has moved them to cooperate with Islamabad and supply military aid to the Ziaul Haq government, the radio notes: "The cost of the military aid promised to Pakistan by the United States exceeds $3 billion." [as heard]

"Part of this aid has already been supplied. Meanwhile, Beijing has been supplying [words indistinct] bomber aircraft and other military equipment. The PRC military aid to Pakistan has exceeded $2 billion [as heard]. Meanwhile, Washington and Beijing have agreed to reinforce Pakistan with nuclear arms as well."

Recalling press reports to the effect that the PRC has offered Pakistan facilities to carry out its nuclear tests, the radio concludes: "It is doubtful whether the development of [words indistinct] complies with the interests of the people of Pakistan. Actually, Pakistan's cooperation with U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists is far from [words indistinct]. In fact, it is a threat to the countries of the region."

GROMYKO MEETS BANGLADESH LEADERS IN NEW YORK

PM231021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "New York Meeting"]

[Text] New York, 18 Jun -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs has met with H.M. Ershad, head of the Bangladesh military administration, and A.R.S. Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister.

During the exchange of views on international problems, concern was expressed in connection with the tense situation in various parts of Asia. Moreover, A.A. Gromyko stressed the danger to world peace posed by the situation which has taken shape in the Near East as a result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the need to withdraw all Israeli forces.

During their discussion of bilateral relations both sides advocated their further development in the interests of both countries' peoples.

RATIFICATION PAPERS EXCHANGED WITH DRA

PM230835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Instruments of Ratification]

[Text] On 14 June in Moscow N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, exchanged instruments of ratification of the consular convention between the USSR and the DRA signed in Kabul on 24 May 1981.

FURTHER REPORT ON TRIAL OF ARCHAEOLOGIST IN DRA

NC261706 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The trial of British archaeologist Ralph Wilson, who has been arrested on charges of smuggling and antigovernment activities, started in the Afghan capital Kabul yesterday. Wilson confessed that he smuggled Afghan antiquities to Britain via the diplomatic pouch. At the time of Wilson's arrest, 18 boxes containing valuable articles that had been prepared for dispatch were found.

The British archeologist also brainwashed Afghan youths with his antigovernment spirit. The interrogation revealed that he (encouraged) a 24-year old student called (Hekmatollah) to flee. This student was arrested at the airport when he tried to smuggle out (foreign currency) that he had received from Wilson.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF USSR-FRANCE SPACE MISSION

Brezhnev Congratulates Cosmonauts

LD252334 Moscow TASS in English 2327 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a message of congratulations to the international crew of the orbital research complex Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-5 - Soyuz T-6. Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexandr Ivanchenko and Jean-Loup Chretien. The message says: "I cordially congratulate you on the successful start of the joint work by Soviet and French cosmonauts in the orbital research complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5-Soyuz T-6. The Soviet people show much interest in that flight. It is of great scientific-technical significance, symbolizes traditional friendship between the Soviet and French peoples and is a vivid example of fruitful cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

"I am sure that you will justify with honour the confidence put in you. I wish you a successful completion of the flight programme and a safe return to the earth."

Cosmonauts Thank Brezhnev

LD252348 Moscow TASS in English 2328 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- The Soviet-French crew of the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-6 has expressed cordial gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his warm greetings and good wishes.

"We assure you that we shall fulfill with honour the honourable and responsible mission that was entrusted to us," runs a message signed by the commander of the crew, Anatoliy Berezovoy.

Space Vehicles Dock

LD251812 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 25 Jun 82

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline given] -- The Soyuz T-6 spaceship manned by a Soviet-French crew was docked with the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-5 orbital complex at 21 hours 46 minutes Moscow time on June 25, 1982.

At all stages of mutual search, approach and docking of the space craft the onboard systems of the ship Soyuz T-6 and the station Salyut-7 functioned normally. Both crews operated precisely and with full mutual understanding. Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Jean-Loup Chretien are feeling well.

Computer Error Affects Linkup

OW262346 Hong Kong AFP in English 2331 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (AFP) -- A faulty computer program on the Soyuz T-6 with three space travellers aboard caused the spaceship to link up 14 minutes early with the orbital station Salyut-7 last night, Soviet officials disclosed today.

Deputy Flight Director Victor D. Blagov said that the error occurred when the computer told Cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekov to go from automatic to manual controls 900 metres (yards) from the space station. Mr Blagov said that the cosmonaut decided to land early as the spaceship was well on target for the linkup.

Soviet technicians breathed a sigh of relief when they realized that the early linkup would not affect the timing of the shuttle's return to earth. Mr Blagov said the cause of the error had not yet been detected.

The two Soviet cosmonauts -- Mr Dzhanibekov and Aleksander Ivanchenkov -- and French astronaut Jean-Loup Chretien, who joined two Soviet cosmonauts already on board the space station, were going to bed tonight at 2000 GMT and were expecting to wake tomorrow at 0500 GMT. After breakfast this morning the space travellers carried out technical experiments and controls, including eye tests to analyze eye fatigue in cosmonauts. Doctors at the Kaliningrad Control Central said today the cosmonauts have maintained an "Olympian calm" and have not experienced space sickness.

After the linkup at 2301 GMT last night, the five men ate, then slept or rested for 8 hours 40 minutes without any sign of the illness that generally hits 30 to 40 per cent of space travellers, Doctor Anatoliy Egoroy said.

Television viewers tonight saw a [word indistinct], Chretien broadcast live for 20 minutes. He was shown doing experiments which included swimming in midair in the Salyut-7 cabin, and explaining that this "original French" experiment was to study cardiovascular circulation. "I feel fine," he said in Russian.

Cosmonauts Begin Work

LD252208 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 25 Jun 82

["TASS announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline given] -- After checking the air-tightness of the docking unit, the crew of the Soyuz T-6 spaceship transferred to the Salyut-7 station at one hour Moscow time June, 1982. Cosmonauts Anatoliy Lebedev, Valentin Berezovoy, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivanchenko and Jean-Loup Chretien commenced work on board the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-6 research complex in near-terrestrial space.

In the course of seven days the international crew is to fulfil a vast scientific programme prepared by specialists of the Soviet Union and France. Medico-biological, technological and astrophysical experiments are planned, as well as studies of the terrestrial atmosphere and taking of pictures of separate areas of the world's land and ocean surface.

The joint work of Soviet and French cosmonauts on the near-terrestrial orbit will make a substantial contribution to the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and serve the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

French Space Official Interviewed

LD280726 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 28 Jun 82

Text] Moscow, Jun 28, TASS -- "Cooperation between the USSR and France in the study and exploration of outer space has been carried out for many years. I would call it model because, first and foremost, it has already brought quite a few fruitful results," Hubert Curien said. The president of the National Space Research Centre of France gave an interview to PRAVDA Paris correspondent Yuriy Kharlanov. The newspaper has published the interview today. Take, for instance, joint work in studying space radiation and explosions in the Sun, and certain experiments to study the covers of Mars and Venus, which have already been done with the help of French-made equipment, Hubert Curien continued.

"The spirit of cooperation between Soviet and French scientists also seems model," the French physicist stressed. He said: "It is a graphic example of many programmes and research projects carried out by France jointly with other countries. There are programmes yielding excellent results. But the joint Soviet-French work in space research is veritably model among them all, and we would like it very much to make good progress in the future as well."

"Of course," Hubert Curien continued, "our cooperation is a part of the general fabric of relations between the USSR and France.

"I am not going to dwell on practical matters of politics because I am a scientist, an expert in technology. I can say, however, that if the two countries find a way to accord in the field of science, it is at least a thing which can be emulated as a model. I would like to sincerely wish that harmonious relations of this kind be spread from the fields of scientific cooperation to all the other aspects of relations between our countries."

"The joint Soviet-Frence space mission", the president of the National Space Research Center of France said, "has become an extremely important event for us. Many Soviet people and Americans have already been to space, and citizens of socialist countries have lifted off to outer space in Soviet craft. Now the first Frenchman is in orbit. We would like the example of Soviet-French cooperation in space research to show the people that things are bad not everywhere and not in everything in the world."

COMMENTARY ON PIPELINE DEAL, EUROPEAN REACTION

Gas Commitments Assured

LD251150 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 25 Jun 82

["A Policy With Unworthy Aims" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS economic commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The captialist world is now experiencing a profound crisis of confidence. It was with obvious irritation that West European countries and Japan received the decision of the White House to toughen unilaterally economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. This decision is seen by them as a direct infringement of their national economic interests involved in trade with the Soviet Union and as direct interference in their internal affairs.

Such a reaction in West European capitals to Washington's discriminatory measures is well-justified. In pursuing its policy of aggravating international tension, the United States has chosen as a target of its subversive policy the project for building a trunk Siberian gas pipeline, the biggest project in the history of East-West business cooperation.

White House strategists think that if they succeed in blocking this project it will become possible for them to shake loose the entire system of well-adjusted mutually beneficial cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries. The losses to be suffered as a result by the United State. will be much smaller than those to be sustained by West European companies. This is shown by statistics. In the period between 1970 and 1980 the United States could increase its share of exports to the markets of socialist countries only to 1.8 per cent. During the same period, the share of the USSR and other socialist countries in the overall volume of West German exports increased to almost 5 percent and that of French exports to 4.2 percent.

During the past decade the West European countries could appreciate practically the favourable effects of detente on the solution of their internal economic problems. Thousands of firms involving almost two million people are filling orders for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This fact, a very important one, assumes special significance today when the world of capitalism is faced with growing economic difficulties.

Washington's decision to toughen sanctions is officially directed against the Soviet Union. But people in the United States cannot but know that such measures against the Soviet Union will be ineffective. The potential of the Soviet economy is so great that it can solve any economic problems, however complicated. The sixty-year practice of the USSR offers convincing evidence of this.

The discriminatory measures of the American President will create difficulties primarily for West European and Japanese companies.

The sanctions are hitting directly at their interests. The companies of the FRG, France and other countries have already begun carrying out the agreements signed with the Soviet Union. They are determined to honour their commitments under contracts, which would permit them to remain reliable partners of Soviet organizations in the future, too.

As to the implementation of the project for building a trunk gas pipeline, the Soviet Union intends -- as Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, said recently at a press conference -- to make trial deliveries of Soviet gas to Western Europe already in the autumn of 1983 so as to begin in 1984, as provided for by the agreements, to export additional quantities of this valuable raw material to its West European partners.

Derezhov on Gas Deliveries

LD251358 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- "The commitments for gas deliveries, assumed by the Soviet Union under the new Soviet-West European 'gas-pipe' project, will be carried out on schedule and in full," said Stepan Derezhov, deputy minister of the gas industry of the USSR. He was speaking on Friday before a group of West German journalists staying in the Soviet Union in connection with a Soviet national exhibition to be held in Duesseldorf next October.

Under the new agreement, Stepan Derezhov said, the Soviet Union will supply the Federal Republic of Germany yearly with 10.5 billion cubic metres of gas which will be delivered through a new trunk gas pipeline, now under construction, between Urengo (Tyumen region) and Uzhgorod. This pipeline, 4,465 kilometres long, will then run across the territory of Czechoslovakia as far as Weidehous (this section will be 860 kilometres long). New gas deliveries are to be started from the beginning of 1984. "Under earlier contracts the USSR now supplies the Federal Republic yearly with about 11 billion cubic metres of gas."

The deputy minister then said that the total length of trunk gas pipelines now in use in the Soviet Union is 132,000 kilometres. Apart from the export gas pipeline, five more truck pipelines, also starting in the north of Tyumen region, will be commissioned in the Soviet Union during the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). The length of gas pipelines built during this five-year period will total amost 44,000 kilometres.

Stepan Derezhov then noted high growth rates of the gas industry in the Soviet Union. "This year it is planned to produce at least 492 billion cubic metres of gas, while the figure set for 1985 is 600-640 billion cubic metres," the deputy minister said. Over 200 million Soviet citizens are now using natural and liquefied gas for their domestic needs, he said.

Italian 'Protest' Noted

LD262128 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Rome June 26 TASS -- The U.S. President's decision to reinforce sanctions against the USSR has brought forth strong criticism and protests in Italy. Deep concern and serious reservations were expressed in this context by Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in a letter he sent, according to today's press reports, to the U.S. secretary of state. The possibility of imposing restrictive measures on the European subsidiaries of American companies and the products made by West European companies under American licences can cause serious damage to Italian companies and affect the employment situation, the letter says.

The newspaper REPUBBLICA describes Colombo's letter today as "an official protest of the Italian Government" over the U.S. administration's moves with regard to the Siberian-West Europe gas pipeline.

The newspaper stresses that the Reagan decision strikes a heavy blow at the companies that have concluded agreements to take part in the pipeline project:

The West German company AEG-Telefunken may face real bankruptcy and heavy losses will be suffered by French Alstome Altantique, British John Brown and Company, and Italian Nuovo Pignone's. The latter will lose an order which guarantees a million working hours to Italian technicians if the embargo is effected, the press reports.

The U.S. administration's moves were also criticised by chairman of the council of ministers Giovanni Spadolini. In the course of a meeting here with vice president of the European Communities Commission Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the Italian head of government said that Reagan's embargo had caused an acute apprehension in Italy and in Europe about the negative effects it could have on both bilateral relations and relations between the EEC and the United States as a whole.

Gas Deal, Detente

LD280650 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS — "'The deal of the century' is one of the good examples of mutually beneficial cooperation contributing to better trust among states," PRAVDA writes today.

"There is no need to prove," according to the newspaper, "that international trade and economic relations are an effective factor of detente. Our economic contacts with foreign countries not only meet the demands of the present day but are built with a view to long-term prospects. Some of the joint projects, such as the gas pipeline to link western Siberia and Western Europe, are projected into the 21st century and have both economic and political importance in the best sense of the word. Orientation to long-term prospects in economic contacts really means orientation to lasting peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourliness. During the past decade our trade with industrialized countries has grown more than six-fold. It will not be an exaggeration to say that contacts with Western Europe, which accounts for three-fourths of trade between the USSR and capitalist countries, help detente to stand its ground despite the winds of the cold war blowing from across the ocean.

"The West Europeans cannot help realizing the selfish character of the U.S. motives of opposition to the 'deal of the century'. The West Europeans also know that, having incomparably larger natural reserves, the Americans depend to a far smaller extent than Western Europe on imported energy resources. Western Europe is also aware that by 2000 the total shortage of natural gas in the traditional supplier countries, unless the Urengoy gas pipeline is built, may reach 130,000 million cubic metres.

"Lastly, participation in the construction of the gas pipeline will create additionally tens of thousands of jobs in Western Europe, where unemployment is one of the most acute problems."

Of course, "the deal of the century" is also beneficial to the Soviet Union. "But the greatest and truly common benefit which cannot be measured by the economic yardstick, however impressive it looks, is the promotion of mutual understanding in the spirit of the decisions of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki."

USSR-AUSTRIA REACH GAS DELIVERY AGREEMENT

LD241112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] In Vienna an agreement has been signed between the all-union association Soyuzgasexport and the Austrian oil directorate on the basic conditions for the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Austria. In accordance with the agreement, Austria will receive 1.5 billion cubic meters of gas each year for the next 25 years.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent, general director of the Austrian oil directorate Bauer noted the importance of the agreement for the further development of business contacts between both countries and expressed satisfaction with the many years of cooperation with the Soviet external trade organizations. Concerning the attempts of the U.S. administration to pressure European countries with the aim of hindering the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, Bauer underlined that Austria is a neutral country and it is not subject to outside political influence.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Arrival in Moscow

LD251354 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The King of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal and Queen Nur, now staying in the Soviet Union since Wednesday for a holiday and a study tour, arrived in Moscow today.

During the previous three days the guests made a sightseeing tour of the southern coast of the Crimea, the well-known health resort in the Soviet Union.

Talks With Tikhonov, Gromyko

LD261236 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, had a conversation in the Kremlin today with King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an unofficial visit for a short rest and a familiarisation tour of the country.

Opinions were exchange during the conversation on the major problems of the situation in the world as a whole and the Middle East and on questions of Soviet-Jordanian relations.

The sides expressed serious concern at the continued heightening of international tension, the emergence of new and the exacerbation of existing crisis situations in the world.

Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and King Husayn paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They strongly criticised the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the occupation of Lebanese lands, brigandage and atrocities perpetrated by the aggressor against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and the Israeli aggression against Syria. Israel's actions are a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and other documents and of the basic norms of international law, and open defiance of the principles of humaneness and philanthropy.

It was emphasised that Israel's attack on Lebanon is a direct result of "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv and of the Camp David course of separate deals.

The Soviet Union and Jordan demanded an immediate end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from its territory on the basis of the corresponding resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

They vigorously favoured the preservation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the ensurance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of a state of their own. They also stressed the great importance of this critical moment of the pooling of efforts of all Arab countries, all Arabs in order to counter a common position and a common will to the aggressor.

King Husayn expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance and support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Israel's predatory policy, for their freedom and independence.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan and the desire to develop them further. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 26 June reports on the Kremlin talks between Nikolay Tikhonov and Andrey Gromyko and Jordanian King Husayn. This has been compared with the above item and found to be identical, with the following variation:

[After the last line of the last paragraph the radio adds:

[Taking part in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, Comrade Nishanov, USSR ambassador to Jordan; Comrade Grinevskiy, chief of a USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department; on the Jordanian side, al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Cabinet; Ibrahim, minister of Occupied Land Affairs; and Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR.]

Arrival in Leningrad

LD261846 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Leningrad June 26 TASS -- King Husayn ibn Talal and Queen Nur of Jordan arrived in Leningrad from Moscow today. They were met at the airport by Leningrad Mayor Lev Zaykov and other officials.

Husayn ibn Talal and Queen Nur visited the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery and paid tribute to the memory of Leningraders and soldiers who died in the war with fascism. They laid a wreath at the monument of the motherland, and flowers at the monument to the defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square.

The king and the queen are visiting the USSR for rest and with the aim of familiarizing themselves with the country.

Dinner Speeches

LD272104 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Leningrad June 27 TASS -- With their brief stay in Leningrad drawing to a close, King of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal and Queen Nur today visited the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies.

On the same day the Executive Committee of the Leningrade City Soviet gave a dinner in honour of the king and queen of Jordan at the Mariinsk Palace, the office of the city soviet.

Welcoming the guests, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet Lev Zaykov pointed out that the Leningraders remembered the visit of the king of Jordan to Leningrad six years ago. The development of Soviet-Jordanian relations, he stressed, serves the interests of the peoples of both countries, promotes the establishment of durable and fair peace in the Middle East. Just as all Soviet people, the working people of Leningrad and the region express confidence that the visit of the Jordanian guests to the Soviet Union will promote expansion of Soviet-Jordanian cooperation and consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

King of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal made a reply speech. He said that his country, just as other Arab states, highly appreciates the friendly relations with the Soviet Union. His country appreciates these relations because they are built on genuine mutual understanding and protection of the principles of the Arab just cause, of consolidation of peace in the region.

The Soviet Union's stand on the Middle East problem is well known in the Arab world, stressed the King of Jordan. "The Soviet people always sided with the Arabs, and we always received that with gratitude. I declare that the Jordanian people shall never forget the internationalist aid and support for the Arab nation on the part of the USSR," said the king of Jordan.

The Soviet people's friendly sentiments for the Arabs manifested themselves particularly now when the Israeli aggressors, supported by the United States, are committing bloody crimes on the soil of Lebanon, said Husayn ibn Talal. "Your solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are repelling the Israeli aggression, gives strength to the Arabs. Our goal is durable peace and we shall attain it, despite all difficulties," the king said.

In the evening King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and Queen Nur left for Moscow.

Departure for Amman

LD280734 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- Husayn ibn Talal, king of Jordan, and Queen Nur have left Moscow for Amman today. The guests have stayed in the Soviet Union since last Wednesday to take rest and familiarize themselves with the country.

PONOMAREV, BRUTENTS MEET WITH LCP OFFICIAL

LD251740 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents had a meeting on Thursday with member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Nadim 'Abd as-Samad.

Nadim 'Abd as-Samad spoke about the courageous struggle by the Palestinians, Lebanese patriots, which together with Syrian troops are resisting the Israeli aggressors, who with the support of the United States intend to liquidate the Palestine liberation movement and establish their control over Lebanon.

The participants in the meeting noted that the aggression in Lebanon is a component part of imperialism's plans directed at suppressing the Arab national-liberation movement, subordinating Arab countries one after another to its diktat. The United States, which is helping the aggressor and obstructing the application of sanctions against it provided for by the United Nations Charter, bears responsibility together with Israel for genocide, for acts of vandalism and other crimes of the Israeli military on Lebanese soil, for the further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

Confirmed from the Soviet side was the invariable solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet Union with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, with Syria, this finding its expression in practical assistance to the forces struggling against the aggression. The USSR resolutely comes out for ensuring the national independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, who are headed by their sole lawful representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The CPSU and the LCP demand in accordance with decisions of the United Nations Security Council an end to the Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. An immediate end should be put to the blockade of Beirut, its destruction and the annihilation of the peaceful population. These inhuman actions are an open challenge to world public opinion. The two parties attach much importance to the further expansion of international solidarity with the forces that are conducting this struggle against the Israeli aggression. Effective and real support of these forces by Arab states is especially necessary in the present situation.

On behalf of the LCP leadership, Nadim 'Abd as-Samad expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union for aid and support to the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots.

The conversation passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

TASS COMMENTATOR ON U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

LD272036 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS-- TASS commentator Gregorgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Washington vetoed at the U.N. Security Council the draft resolution, which calls for withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Beirut and voted together with Israel against the resolution of the U.N General Assembly's extraordinary special session, which demands the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. By doing so it once again openly reaffirmed its complicity in the criminal barbarous aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It is obvious that the U.S. obstructionist stand encourages the Israeli aggressors, further deterioratés the crisis situation in the Middle East.

It is not accidental that this stand caused "profound satisfaction" in Israel. According to a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, that stand "will help find solution of the problems in Lebanon." The bloody heinous deeds of the Israeli war criminals on the Lebanese soil show what "decision" is sought by Israel and the United States.

Israel and the United States seek physical extermination of the Palestinian people, liquidation of the vanguard of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is recognized by the international community, division of Lebanon and formation in it of a puppet government obedient to the American-Israeli diktat. In other words, attempts are being made to consolidate through the hands of the Israeli gendarme American imperialism's rule in the Middle East.

The U.S. stand enables the Israeli interventionists to broaden the proportions of the aggression, to draw up reserves for final storming of west Beirut.

It is indicative that the United States blocked up the initiatives aimed at settlement of the critical situation in Lebanon immediately after the "change of guard" at the Department of State.

Alexander Haig's resignation evoked in Arab conservative circles dangerous illusions and hopes for "positive changes" and "more balanced approach" in the U.S. Middle East policy. The hope for such "changes" was expressed, specifically, by former Prime Minister of Lebanon Sa'ib Salam.

But the U.S. actions showed convincingly once again that the unconditional support of the U.S. "strategic ally" -- Israel -- has been and remains the corner-stone of the American political course in the Middle East. American presidents and other high-placed representatives of American administrations, which changed each other, repeatedly declared that this course remained unchanged.

And now when the Israeli military sows death and destructions on Lebanese soil, the United States, which covers up and encourages the aggressor, equally shares with him the responsibility for very grave crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

ISRAEL CONTINUES 'BARBARITIES' IN LEBANON

LD261712 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 26 TASS -- Tel Aviv is committing atrocious crimes in Lebanon, comparable only to the bloody violence of fascist aggressors during World War Two.

Evidence has emerged of the use of toxic agents by Israeli forces. After the aggressors' attempts to break the courage of the defenders of the Beaufort Fortress with conventional weapons had failed, the Israeli command ordered use of chemical weapons banned by international conventions. Only then did the interventionists manage to seize the fortress.

Tel Aviv resorted to similar barbarities against Syrian units in the area of the town of 'Alayh.

Lebanon has in fact become a testground for the most up-to-date weapons of American and Israeli making. Air-to-ground missiles were fired and pellet, cluster and phosphorus bombs were dropped from U.S.-made fighter-bombers during raids on West Beirut and other cities.

Tel Aviv indeed wants to level the Lebanese capital to the ground. Fire is raging over many southern and southeastern parts of the city, and fumes are observable over Beirut at a distance.

From morning till night, Israel's air and naval forces and artillery have been dealing massive strikes at residential quarters of the capital and Palestinian refugee camps inside and outside the city. Air bombardments and ground and sea shelling have caused new destructions and victims. Some 2,000 people are tentatively estimated to have been killed or wounded, most of them civilians.

The aggressor is trying to extend military activities to other areas of Lebanon. According to a Syrian military spokesman, Israeli aircraft, artillery and tanks have fired at the positions of Syrian units, which are part of the Arab peace-keeping force, in areas close to a strategic highway between Beirut and Damascus. Enemy attacks are being repulsed by Syrian units, which are preventing it from moving further and are inflicting heavy casualties on it.

Despite the cease-fire announced by Tel Aviv, the fourth since Israel has invaded Lebanon, the situation in the country and in the capital remains extremely tense. It is being pointed out in Beirut that the aggressor has repeatedly resorted to deception by announcing a ceasefire when it wanted to gain time and regroup its forces.

In the meantime the United States continues, through its special envoy Philip Habib, together with Israel, the pursue an arm-twisting tactic towards the Lebanese authorities. They are being pressed to capitulate and extradite the Palestinian leaders. According to Lebanese press reports, during his last meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan, who submitted his resignation yesterday, Habib read to him a message of the American government which demands that the Palestinians lay down arms and withdraw from Lebanon.

PRAVDA: LEBANON SITUATION 'NEW PHASE' OF CAMP DAVID

LD270816 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow Jun 27 TASS -- "Lebanon's present tragedy is a direct consequence of the Camp David deal," PRAVDA's news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes today. This is its new phase during which Israel is bent on accomplishing with the force of arms what it has failed to do during its talks with Egypt on the future of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip: to drown the Palestinian resistance movement in blood and to remove the problem of Palestinian self-determination from the agenda, by practicing genocide.

"Camp David strategy is a policy of dealing with Arab states one at a time, of subjugating them to imperialist diktat one by one," the news analyst writes. The separate deal of 1978 wrested Egypt from the ranks of resistance to Israel, guaranteed the safety of the south-western flank of the aggressor and unleashed Tel Aviv's hands for ventures in other directions: for a piratic raid on Baghdad, for annexing Eastern Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and lastly, for reaching Beirut, having withdrawan from the Sinai."

"The current armed intervention is a practical embodiment of the so-called 'strategic cooperation' between Washington and Tel Aviv," the news analyst emphasises. "The purpose of it is to force another victim -- Lebanon -- to its knees, to take it out of the common struggle waged by the Arabs against Israeli expansion and imperialist U.S. designs in the Middle East. Annexationists and their benefactors would like to split the country and to deploy on the seized Lebanese territory the so-called 'multinational force' the backbone of which will be made up by U.S. troops, that is, to accomplish with the hand of Israeli militarists what U.S. Marines tried -- and failed -- to do way back in 1958."

"In exchange for the support of its [words indistinct] offers Washington one more site for direct U.S. presence in the Middle East in addition to that the United States has already laid its hands on in the Sinai."

U.S. VETO OF RESOLUTION ON LEBANON DRAWS COMMENT

LD270211 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The United States delegate at the United Nations Security Council has vetoed a draft resolution demanding that Israel pull back its troops 10 km from Beirut.

The French resolution, which all members of the Security Council have upheld, with the exception of the United States, envisaged the pullback of Israeli troops from the capital of Lebanon as a first step towards the aggressor's withdrawal from Lebanon. The document, as it ensures from the French delegate's speech, was aimed at averting Beirut's total destruction. The urgency of the step was dictated by the drama which the Lebanese capital is living through these days. The Israeli troops that had blocked the city's western parts, are engaged in the massive shelling and bombardment of residnetial quarters where huge numbers of refugees from Lebanon's southern districts have accumulated. Israeli aircraft and artillery are widely using phosphorus shells and cluster bombs banned by international agreement as particularly dangerous for the civilian population. Israel is receiving massive supplies of this material from the United States, although Washington officials are well-informed about the lethal effect of these weapons for the civilian population.

Now, how can we explain this inhuman stand of the Washington administration, which in actual fact has become a direct accomplice of the Israeli policy of genocide in Lebanon? To some extent, we can get the answer to this question from the latest survey by ASSOCIATED PRESS which says that in Lebanon the United States pursues the same objectives as Israel and these are total annihilation of the Palestine resistance movement, Israeli occupation of a part of Lebanon and capture of Beirut. No Washington official has, in actual fact, denounced the Israeli actions in Lebanon. What is more, Washington has decided not to publish data on the casualties sustained by the civilian population in that country which, according to the International Red Cross, are over 14,000 killed.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS remarks that the Israeli leadership has succeeded in convincing the Reagan administration that the invasion into Lebanon serves American interests. Premier Begin's words to this effect are eloquent enough. Israel is doing Washington a good turn by testing the latest American weaponry in Lebanon. This is what the so-called defense of American vital interests amounts to in Lebanon, proclaimed by the Reagan administration as the main goal of its activities. And for these same interests, Washington is steering towards an open confrontation with world public opinion and even with its allies who voted at the Security Council for a step to protect Lebanese civilians.

PLO OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT AT TUNIS MEETING NOTED

LD272010 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, Jun 27, TASS -- Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi called upon the Arab states to break off diplomatic relations with the United States in reply to Washington's support of the Israeli aggression aginst Lebanon and the Arab Palestinian people.

Speaking to the participants in the extraordinary conference of the Arab foreign ministers, which has opened here, the Palestinian representative proposed that embargo be imposed on Arab oil deliveries to the United States and that Arab assets be withdrawn from American banks.

CHERNENKO ADDRESS TO KRASNOYARSK PARTY PLENUM

PM251337 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Matching Up to New Tasks: Party Committees Discuss the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum Decisions"]

[Excerpts] Krasnoyarsk, 15 Jun (TASS) -- A Krasnoyarskiy CPSU Kraykom Plenum held today discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the kray party organization's tasks arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It."

The party kraykom plenum was addressed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Before I came out here, K.U. Chernenko said, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev talked with me and said this to me:

Tell the Siberians of Krasnoyarsk that I well remember my meetings with them to this day. I remember and, putting it frankly, I rejoice at their diligence, resourcefulness and ability to resolve complex tasks in a simple and fundamental way. Without outwardly seeming to hurry, they are resolving one task after another, complex and responsible tasks. Their industrial complex includes the Krasnoyarskaya and Sayano-Shushenskaya GES's and the Kuybyshev motor vehicle and tractor electrical equipment and carburetor plant and now excavators, freight car building, combine harvesters and other agricultural machinery too. These are, as it were, milestones of their selfless labor.

In giving such a lofty evalucation of Krasnoyarsk people's noble labor, I believe and hope that they will profoundly grasp the CPSU Central Committee May plenum resolutions and will find the strength and take their place in the front ranks of Soviet working people struggling to fulfill that plenum's historic decisions.

All your accumulated experience, sharpness of wit and I would say even your Siberian boldness must be invested in this matter, dear comrades. Then they [as published] will be equal to these tasks and will be able to resolve them stage by stage right from the first days of the adoption of the USSR Food Program.

This is a nationwide matter, comrades. No one must stand on the sidelines. Peasants and workers, engineers and technicians, scientists and students, in short, our entire people must really set about fulfilling this Food Program. Only thus will we be able to resolve the tremendous tasks set by the party at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. I believe that the Siberians will understand this, Leonid Ilich stressed, will do their utmost for the rapid and efficient solution of the tasks arising from the Food Program and as early as this year will set an example of selfless struggle for the implementation of the Food Program.

We Politburo members, K.U. Chernenko continued, fully share this high assessment and these, I would say, moving parting words and wishes. So, dear comrades, rise to these tasks and wishes!

Broad discussion of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum materials is now continuing in the country. Surprising force is embodied in the documents published by the party.

The Food Program put forward by the party affects the vital interests of obsolutely everyone. And the fervent unanimous approval with which the plenum's decisions have been greeted by all Soviet people is quite natural.

The May plenum will occupy a special place in terms of its influence in our society's life. Its resolutions defined a complex, difficult but quite clear and realistic way of resolving a fundamental issue -- the satisfaction of working people's vitally important needs. This has been and remains the main issue in our party's life and all its activity. The party Central Committee March (1965) plenum formulated the basic guidelines of our party's agrarian policy in the period of developed socialism. A great path has been traveled in the years since then. The party and the people have done tremendous work. Here are some figures. Despite all the vagaries of nature which we have run up against in past years, gross agricultural output increased from an annual average of R82.8 billion in the 7th 5 year plan to R123.9 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan, that is, by 50 percent. The per capita average annual gross agricultural output increased by 28 percent.

Radical changes have occurred in the Soviet peasantry's living and working conditions.

In many parts of the country our countryside has been rejuvenated and has become more beautiful, and its entire appearance has altered. Rural working people's way of life has also changed.

But, despite this, many problems remain unresolved for a variety of reasons. And they must be resolved and not shelved. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum also proposes a reliable, realistic, working way of resolving them.

The report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was central to the Central Committee plenum's work. The propositions and conclusions put forward in it are a very great contribution to the creative development of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy and an example of the consistent implementation of the party's principled line of steadily increasing the Soviet people's prosperity.

The following may be considered characteristic features of the May plenum decisions, the speaker said.

-- From the economic viewpoint, a profound restructuring of the national economy, a restructuring affecting all the foundations, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and taking account of present day scientific and technical achievements, the experience of socialist building and everything that we have gained not only from our own experience but also from the experience of world socialism and of all the fraternal countries.

-- From the political viewpoint, a plan of action unsurpassed in its scale and aims for the powerful party that is ours and for the powerful country that is the Soviet Union. It is a question not of the mere setting out of real potential and experience. It is a question of a skillful program for creating a new economic foundation for the whole agroindustrial complex.

-- From the theoretical viewpoint, an undoubted enrichment of our knowledge in the sphere of political economy in general and of the political economy of socialism, particularly of the whole Marxist-Leninist teaching in the sphere of agrarian policy and practice. The plenum's decisions are a vivid example of profound penetration of the essence and core of a question. They are not a mere listing of economic lasw but an in-depth analysis of how the economic laws of socialism's development at the contemporary stage can and must be used for the rapid solution of the tasks facing the country. In brief, the framework of our economic theory has broadened and the theory itself has been considerably enriched.

Inherent in all the party Central Committee's recent work has been a profound, genuinely Leninist democratism. It consists in the fact that everything the party decides is done openly and in stages and that consultations are held with the people and with individual detachments of party organizations.

All the good and fruitful experience accumulated during the preparations for the Central Committee May plenum must, I believe, be preserved and developed.

The speaker went on to recall the main landmarks and chief avenues of the Food Program, which envisages the solution of three interconnected tasks.

The first task is to considerably increase agricultural output, to satisfy the population's demand for food more fully and to create sufficient reserves for this. By 1990 it is planned to satisfy Soviet people's requirements -- according to rational norms -- for such stable food products as meat, animal and vegetable oil, eggs, fish, margarine, hulled crops, confectionary, and so forth.

The second task is to provide sufficient home-grown food and forage resources, to reduce imports of agricultural output from capitalist countries and to gradually expand exports of wheat and some other types of agricultural output.

The third task is to unite agriculture and the indistrial, transport and trade sectors serving it in an integrated complex and to subordinate their activity to a common ultimate goal -- increasing the population's supply of high-quality varied food goods.

It is only at the contemporary stage, the stage of developed socialism in our country, K.U. Chernenko noted, that the opportunity and the necessary resources have emerged to implement a broad program for increasing the people's well-being and cardinally solving major socioeconomic tasks.

It can boldly be said that no other state, not even the most powerful state in the capitalist world, is capable of allocating such vast resources at one time for the development of any one national economic sector. No other state in the world can show such generous concern for people's good and channel such vast resources into improving people's lives and consumer services.

The linchpin of the Food Program is the firm course toward further increasing the efficiency of agriculture and the whole agroindustrial complex -- that is, toward achieving the maximum end results while simultaneously reducing the total social labor expenditure per unit. This requires that the systematic transition to primarily intensive economic growth factors and the sharp increasing of labor productivity be completed in the eighties. "...the key to agricultural efficiency," L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "is to intensify production."

The main way to increase agricultural production is by increasing agricultural crops yield and livestock and poultry productivity.

In this connection K.U. Chernenko dwelt on questions of developing stockraising in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. A recent CPSU Kraykom plenum analyzed the serious shortcomings and omissions in the development of stockraising and adopted corresponding decisions. We are confident, he said, that the decisions you took will be successfully implemented.

In addition, the speaker touched on the tasks facing Krasnoyarsk's combine builders. He stressed that they must make up for lost time in the restructuring and modernization of production and swiftly create the capacities to produce 35,000 combines annually.

Appealing to the leaders and party workers of the largest associations and enterprises, K.U. Chernenko called on them to set an example in organizing subsidiary farms at their own enterprises. The criterion for assessing the work of an enterprise director or party organization, he said, must now be comprehensive -- that is, they must be responsible not just for the production plan but also for the section of the Food Program that they have taken upon themselves.

The efficiency of all work in the agricultural sphere, K.U. Chernenko continued, depends to a tremendous extent on skillful management organization, and the degree of coordination of the work of its different componets.

An integrated organizational-economic form of national economic agroindustrial complex at all levels and in all components is now being created and, of course, will be continuously improved. This is a new and important step toward more fully realizing the advantages of developed socialism and strengthening plan principles in the development of the Soviet economy.

One of the Food Program's most fundamental tasks is to turn decisively and sharply toward radical social transformations in the countryside and to narrow the gap between the living, working and consumer service conditions of the rural and urban populations.

The Food Program's implementation will promote the comprehensive deepening of the CEMA members' socialist economic integration and will reveal extra potential for increasing the production of all types of food in the interests of further increasing the prosperity of the Soviet people and the fraternal socialist countries' peoples.

Now that the important and crucial decision or, rather, the whole package of decisions represented by the Food Program has been taken, K.U. Chernenko said, the most basic and complex matter is yet to come -- the practical implementation of what has been planned.

I shall begin with the main point. The organizational factor is now coming to the fore in the work of the party, soviet and economic organs, their apparatus and all our cadres. This factor has the decisive role in implementing the tasks ahead.

It is a question of a thoroughly well-thought-out plan of practical action. I should like to stress that it is indeed a question of practical action and not of so-called measures which are often "wild, abstract and ineffective," as Lenin said. This plan must encompass all levels of leadership and administration and answer accurately the questions: What must be done and when and where, and who is personally responsible for each section of the joint work.

Of course, it would be wrong to think that after the adoption of even the best plan, all the wheels large and small of the economic and administrative machinery will turn by themselves. After all, everyone knows that even the best-thought-out program can exist only on paper if it is not followed up with correctly arranged monitoring and verification of execution. This is a very important part of organizational work.

Special mention should now be made of monitoring and verification of execution. As has already been noted, the Food Program is a comprehensive program. It could be said to be a single chain all of whose links are interconnected and interdependent. And it is perfectly clear that the breaking of any link will inevitably break the whole chain. The strengthening and toughening of monitoring, which, as the 26th party congress pointed out, must be implemented systematically and promptly, simultaneously from above and from below, is designed to prevent this.

Under present-day conditions, the organization of execution, the giving of practical assistance and the generalization and introduction of advanced experience are coming to the fore in the very concept of monitoring. The party draws attention to the need to verify the execution of decisions and plans not when matters have already gone wrong or when serious shortcomings have come to light but actually during execution, immediately after decisions have been taken. It is important to be constantly on top of events, to detect the slightest symptoms of complacency, stagnation or a failure to fulfill plans and to nip them in the bud.

Now a few words on the fight against departmentalism. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum demanded an end to departmental barriers. Measures of an organizational and economic character have been formulated on this score.

They are contained in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

At the same time, I should like to warn against simplistic approach to the problem. It must not be supposed that the implementation of the measures outlined will automatically enable us to have done with departmentalism. There are objective and subjective reasons for that. Under the present improvement of agricultural management a number of departments are being preserved. This is the inevitable outcome of production specialization. And thus the centrifugal forces of departmental disunity are potentially being preserved, too.

And it is important to overcome the inertia and traditions of departmental thinking which have taken shape over the years and put down strong roots among a certain section of management cadres. Matters must be arranged so that any instance of divergence from the interests of the whole people to the benefit of group or departmental interests is given a principled party evaluation.

Operation in the spirit of the Central Committee directives means consistently and with the utmost energy introducing a party style of work at every level of the economic mechanism and helping their leaders to master the science of management and labor culture.

The Leninist organization of matters is inconceivable without strict discipline and self-discipline.

There is much talk of discipline in our country, the speaker stressed. The problem is that the words are still not always backed up with painstaking daily organizational work, precise verification of execution or a flexible, well-thought-out cadre policy. Manifestations of indiscipline still do not always meet with a prompt and sharp reaction from party organizations.

Life and practice convincingly prove that under present-day conditions it is insufficient for a leader at any level to be merely a good executor of decisions. Complete success comes to him who displays creative initiative and socialist enterprise and constantly seeks new opportunities for improving matters. It is a question of a fundamentally new style of leadership, of the ability to view economic problems through the prism of complex human relations, and of mastering the art of managing those relations. This will be of tremendous and possibly decisive significance in the work of leaders at all levels to implement the Food Program.

For the Food Program to acquire dynamic vitality from the very outset it must indeed become the program of millions. Everything must be brought into play here -- the knowledge and organizational skill of our cadres and the entire rich experience of party work among the masses.

As is well known, the Food Program puts forward various tasks -- long-term, medium-term and pressing, urgent tasks. It is the latter which must now be our central concern. The unsuccessful fulfillment of the current year's plans is the priority task and most urgent of them.

Our mass agitation work cannot be restricted merely to propaganda of the situation in 1990. It must be remembered that for working people the Food Program is what we have today and what we shall have tomorrow, especially as the last 3 years were particularly unfavorable for agriculture. This seriously complicated matters in the sector and affected the population's food supply. That is why the successful fulfillment of the 1982 targets is of great significance not just for current concerns but also for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole.

I should like to stress over and over again that the main thing now is to define clearly how the Food Program is to be fulfilled and how the efforts of communists and all working people can be skillfully mobilized to implement it unconditionally.

In this respect it is important to understand clearly that the work to fulfill the Food Program is not a short campaign and that the party is setting about resolving this question in real earnest and for a long time.

K.U. Chernenko subsequently dwelt on questions of ensuring the necessary foreign policy conditions for our motherland's continued prosperity and for consolidating peace and the security of the peoples.

We, the speaker said, adhere firmly to the peace program, good-neighborliness and the development of comprehensive relations with all countries without prior conditions, without stipulating any privileges for ourselves and without infringing anyone's rights. But we know how to stand up for our interests and the interests of the socialist community and of our friends and allies. That too is the essence of our peace-loving policy.

In conclusion K.U. Chernenko said:

Our party and government are paying great attention to developing areas of Siberia and the far east. The CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally constantly keep in mind the development of the economy and the growth of the prosperity of the working people of Krasnoyarskiy Kray -- one of Siberia's most developed and economically promising regions.

It is now important to convey to every party, soviet and economic organ and to all labor collectives the CPSU Central Committee's principled guideline: It is only possible to reach the goals and heights of the Food Program through intensive work in each section in all sectors of the national economy and through active work in all the avenues defined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

K.U. Chernenko laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument, visited a heavy excavator plant which is under construction and familiarized himself with Krasnoyarsk's new residential districts and the city sights.

GORBACHEV, KAPITONOV ATTEND AUCCTU PLENUM

LD251346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The results of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the task of the trade unions in implementing the Food Program, the proposals and conclusions set forth in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at that plenum was the subject of an AUCCTU plenum which opened in Moscow today.

A report was delivered by Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. He submitted for the examination of the plenum a plan of practical actions by the trade unions to implement the USSR Food Program. In working out this plan, Comrade Shalayev said, we proceeded from the fact that its main aim is to recruit for active work all trade union links, from the trade union groups to the AUCCTU, all our multimillion-strong membership of the trade unions. The speaker cited fresh concrete examples testifying to the huge reserves for a further upsurge of agriculture, and to how much can be done by the trade unions to deploy these reserves.

Taking part in the work of the AUCCTU plenum are: Comrade Gorbachev, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and ministers from many sectors of the national economy.

DOLGIKH, USUBALIYEV ADDRESS KIRGIZ CC PLENUM

LD251226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] In Frunze today the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum at which the tasks of the republican communists to fulfill the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were mapped out. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Poliburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum. He conveyed to the working people of Kirgizia greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In the republic a good foundation has been laid for further increase in food resources. This was noted in the report of Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, and other speeches. Comrade Dolgikh had a talk at the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and visited the mining and metallurgical combine, the agricultural machinery works and the experimental stock-rearing farm. He visited the national economic achievements exhibition of the Kirgiz SSR and acquainted himself with new rayons of Frunze and its sights.

GORBACHEV, DEMICHEV AT MOSCOW EXHIBITION

PM251143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by N. Korshunova: "A United Family"]

[Excerpt] The square outside the biggest pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements was decked out in festive attire. Yesterday it saw the opening of the jubilee exhibition "A United Family," marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The celebration rally was attended by representatives of all the fraternal union republics, leading production, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and scientific and c tural workers. M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, were present, as were G.I. Marchuk and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; deputy chairmen of union republic Councils of Ministers and representatives of the capital's party, soviet and public organizations.

The rally was opened by Academician G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the main exhibition committee of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. He noted that the union republics are greeting the glorious jubilee with new successes. Soviet people are fulfilling the party's plans with enthusiasm and enormous creative gusto. The jubilee exhibition, he noted, reveals profoundly and comprehensively the historic significance of the world's first united multinational state of workers and peasants and strikingly demonstrates the Soviet people's accomplishments under the Communist Party's leadership in building a new society and the great gains of developed socialism.

The rally was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.T. Barulina, worker at the I.A. Likhachev truck plant; Doctor of Historical Sciences P.A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Z.G. Zagorodneva, milkmaid at the Nemchinovka experimental farm in Odintsovskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, and USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Twice Hero of the Soviet Union A.G. Nikolayev. They noted that the jubilee exhibition widely demonstrates the various facets of the fraternal Soviet peoples' creative labor in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is an impressive account of the accomplishments of the Soviet land and each of its republics over the 60 years.

SHEVARDNADZE AT S. OSSETIAN OBLAST MEETING

LD262232 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Festivities were held today in Takhinvali in the Georgian SSR to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at a festive meeting devoted to the oblast's anniversary.

ALIYEV ATTENDS 'POLITICAL DAY' IN AZERBAIJAN

LD252026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] A unified political day was held in Azerbaijan today devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum. There was discussion of the development of the agro-industrial complex and the organization of efficient coordination between its links. Comrade Aliyev participated in the unified political day. He spoke to the workers of the (Divishi) broiler factory.

NATIONALITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE IN RIGA

LD280952 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the national research and practical conference on "the development of nationality relations under conditions of developed socialism" which opened in Riga (Soviet Baltic Republic) today.

The message points out that during the 60 years of its existence the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has travelled a glorious road of revolutionary and creative achievements. The CPSU was the first to set an example of justly resolving the nationality question born of the exploiting system. The country achieved both de jure and de facto equality of all nations and nationalities within a short period of time. A new historical community of people, the Soviet people, emerged, and fraternal relations between the working nations became established. The economy and culture of the union republics achieved genuine flourishing.

Developed socialism, which ushered in a new stage in the enhancement of the ideological, political, social and international unity of the Soviet people, was built by the efforts of the working people of our multinational country. The unbreakable alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia is growing stronger. The beneficial process of the drawing closer together of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR is developing. Equality breeds trust and trust breeds mutual understanding and ever closer cooperation in every area of building communism, the message stresses.

BRIEFS

LENIN AWARD TO DEMIRCHYAN -- During a ceremony at the Kremlin on 31 May, Leonid Brezhnev, the first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveyed awards to party and soviet workers, scientists and generals. Karen Demirchyan, the first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, was awarded the Order of Lenin during the ceremony for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Jun 82 p 1 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-25 JUN REPORTED

LD260330 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-25 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 June

The first tons of the new harvest of grain crops are being received by elevators of Odesskaya Oblast. Cutting of barley has started in its southern rayons. Experts note the high quality of the grain crops being harvested. Grain crops are now being harvested by farmers of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, south Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Threshing of winter barley has started in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Harvesting equipment has been made ready in Stavropolskiy Kray, the Don region and the Ukraine. (0800 GMT)

Farms in the steppe areas of northern Osetiya are completing reaping of winter barley. (0900 GMT)

Machine operators of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, Turkmenia, have completed grain harvesting. (1000 GMT)

24 June

The farms of Uzbekistan are stepping up the rate of fodder procurement. To date the hay and haylage reserves in the republic have reached 2.5 million tons. (0400 GMT)

The first 100,000 hectares of grain crop have been cleared in Kazakhstan. Work is proceeding in difficult conditions caused by late rains. (1704 GMT)

25 June

Grass has been mowed and gathered on 100,000 hectares in Kyubyshevskaya Oblast. This is 1/3 of total. For the first time more than 800 mechanized links and detachments have been formed here. The Kyubyshev farmers' target this year is to exceed 1 million tons of hay and haylage -- much more than previously. (0900 GMT)

Cereal harvesting has begun in southern Moldavia. Reaping has started in the southern rayons of Nikolayevskaya Oblast. More than 8,000 winmowers and combines are engaged in harvesting early grain crops here. (1100 GMT)

BRIEFS

UZBEK IRRIGATION -- The work underway to promote irrigation in Dzhizak in the Uzbek SSR continues. A new water installation has been completed in the Dzhizak oblast for this purpose. The installation is capable of pumping irrigation water from a depth of 58 meters and it has made the irrigation of another 10,000 hectares of land possible in the oblast. Similar installations in the oblast make possible the irrigation of over 300,000 hectares of land. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Jun 82 GF]